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ABSTRACT

This report contains the California Postsecondary Education Commission's (CPEC's) analysis of a proposal to construct off-campus community college centers in the cities of Norco, Moreno Valley, and Sun City. Section 1 provides background material on the process of reviewing proposals for new college campuses and centers, population projections for Riverside County, cooperative planning in the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts, and needs assessments conducted by the districts. Section 2 analyzes the joint proposal by the two districts in terms of projections for adequate enrollments; the costs and benefits of various alternatives to establishing the centers (e.g., expansion of existing campuses or off-campus facilities); consultations with adjacent public and private postsecondary institutions; academic planning and community support; commuting times for residents; physical characteristics of the proposed locations; and access for the disadvantaged. Section 3 presents conclusions and recommends the approval of the sites as off-campus centers in that: (1) projections indicate that the three centers will have sufficient enrollment to be viable financially and to provide a relatively broad curriculum; (2) all reasonable alternatives were considered; (3) adjacent institutions had no objections to the proposal; (4) community support has been sustained and widespread; (5) commuting times to each site are reasonable; and (6) the needs of handicapped and disadvantaged students were accommodated. (AAZC)

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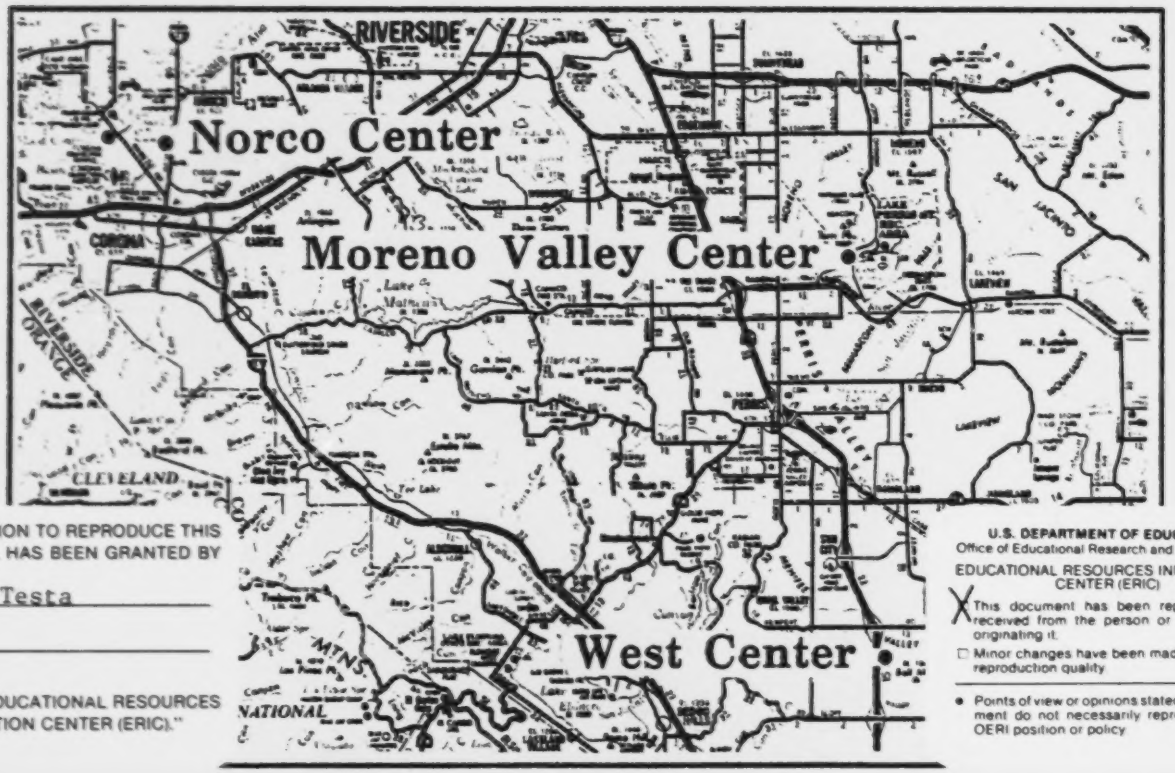
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF OFF-CAMPUS COMMUNITY COLLEGE CENTERS IN WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY



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CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

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Executive Summary

This report contains the Commission's analysis of the proposal of the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts and the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges for permanent off-campus centers in the cities of Norco and Moreno Valley (Riverside Community College District) and the area south of Sun City (Mt. San Jacinto Community College District).

In the report, the Commission expresses its appreciation of the willingness of the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto districts to coordinate their planning of the proposed centers and to maintain the greatest possible flexibility in the planning process. It also acknowledges the work of the Chancellor's Office and Board of Governors in seeking a regional approach to the planning challenges presented by Riverside County's rapid population growth.

On page 30 of the report, the Commission states that "planning is, at best, an imprecise science, and it is therefore incumbent that planners not only take sufficient time to consider all reasonable options, but that they also maintain as much flexibility as possible. The Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto districts have done both admirably. Not only have they been sensitive to geography and transportation systems in choosing locations for the centers, they have also proposed modest operations that can either remain as off-campus centers or be converted into full-service campuses as conditions warrant. Such a conservative yet flexible approach to providing for the educational needs of the area might well be emulated by other districts around the State."

Also on page 30, the Commission recommends that:

1: The Moreno Valley and Norco Centers of the Riverside Community College District should be approved as permanent off-campus centers.

2: The West Center of the Mt. San Jacinto Community College District should be approved as a permanent off-campus center.

3: If either the Mt. San Jacinto or Riverside districts decide to convert any of the off-campus centers approved in this report to full-service campuses, a proposal to do so should be submitted to the Commission for its approval. That submission should occur at least two years prior to the anticipated date of conversion.

The Commission adopted this report at its meeting on June 13, 1988, on recommendation of its Policy Development Committee. Additional copies of the report may be obtained from the Library of the Commission at (916) 322-8031. Questions about the substance of the report may be directed to William L. Storey of the Commission staff at (916) 322-8018.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF OFF-CAMPUS COMMUNITY COLLEGE CENTERS IN WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY

A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to a Request of the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts for Capital Funds to Build Permanent Off-Campus Centers in Norco and Moreno Valley and South of Sun City

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
Third Floor • 1020 Twelfth Street • Sacramento, California 95814-3985

COMMISSION REPORT 88-27
PUBLISHED JUNE 1988

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1 Background to the Proposal

SECTION 66903(5) of the *Education Code* provides that the California Postsecondary Education Commission "shall advise the Legislature and the Governor regarding the need for and location of new institutions and campuses of public higher education." Section 66904 provides further that:

> It is further the intent of the Legislature that California Community Colleges shall not receive state funds for acquisition of sites or construction of new institutions, branches, or off-campus centers unless recommended by the commission. Acquisition or construction of non-state-funded community college institutions, branches, and off-campus centers, and proposals for acquisition or construction shall be reported to and may be reviewed and commented upon by the commission.

Pursuant to that legislation, the Commission developed a series of guidelines and procedures for review of campus and center proposals in 1975 and revised them in 1978 and 1982 (Appendix A). Using these guidelines, which contain ten criteria under which Community College off-campus center proposals are to be evaluated, the Commission has evaluated the proposal of the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts and the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges for permanent off-campus centers in the cities of Norco and Moreno Valley (Riverside Community College District) and the area south of Sun City (Mt. San Jacinto Community College District).

History of the proposal

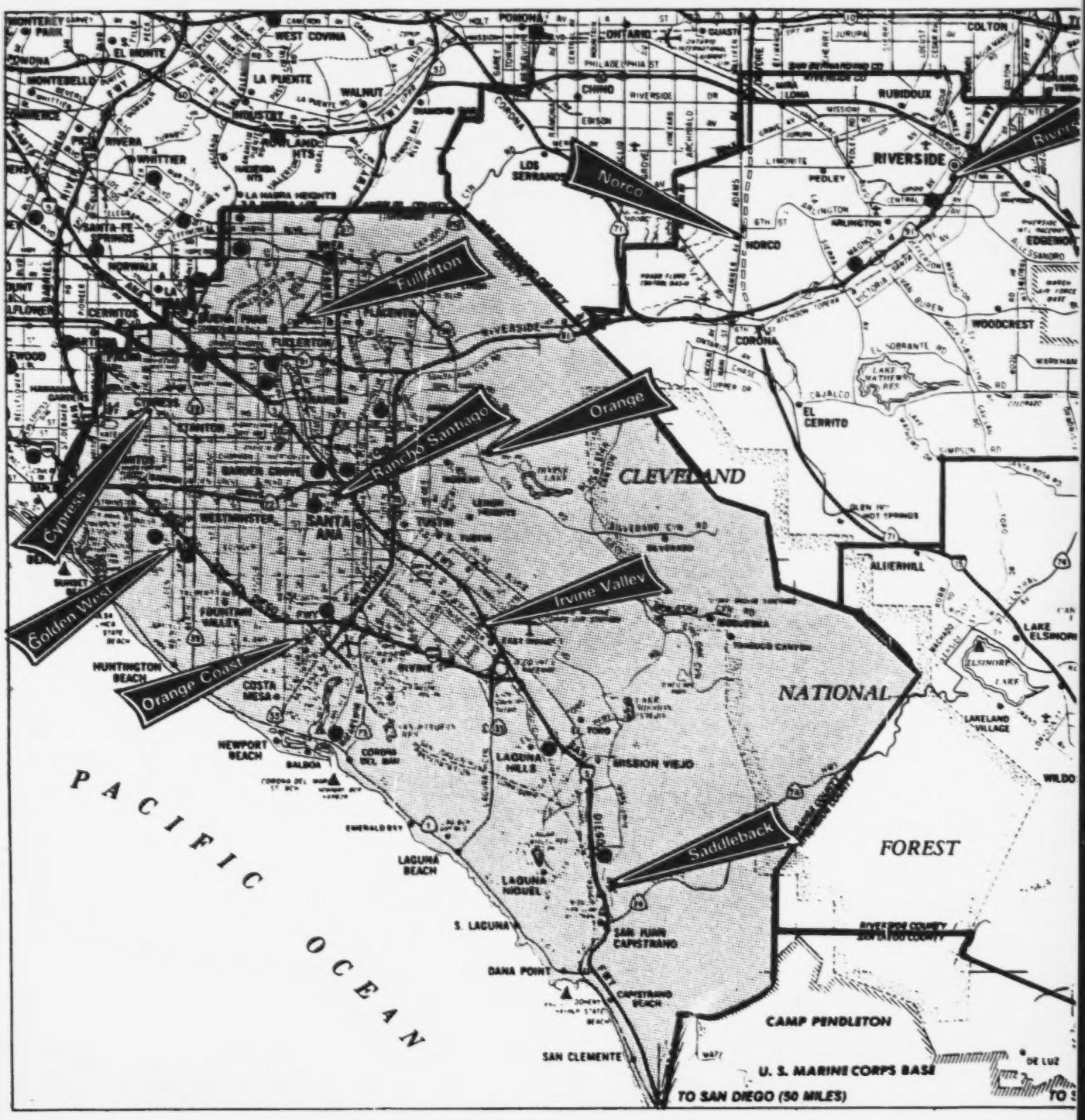
Riverside County is projected by the Department of Finance to add almost one million residents in the next 30 years. Although Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties will add more people, and while several small counties have faster growth rates, no county in California combines such high rates of growth -- 2.2 percent per year through the year 2020 -- with actual population increases. It also appears that Riverside County will achieve very high growth rates among the primary college-going groups -- those between 18 and 34 years of age.

In anticipation of a growing demand for educational services, on December 6, 1983, the Trustees of the Riverside Community College District directed the district's staff to prepare a long-term master plan for the district. One and a half years later, the Mt. San Jacinto Community College District, encompassing the southwestern portion of the county, approved a similar directive. (Display 1 on pages 2-3 shows Community College facilities in western Riverside and Orange Counties, and Display 2 on pages 4-5 shows the boundaries and facilities of the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto districts.)

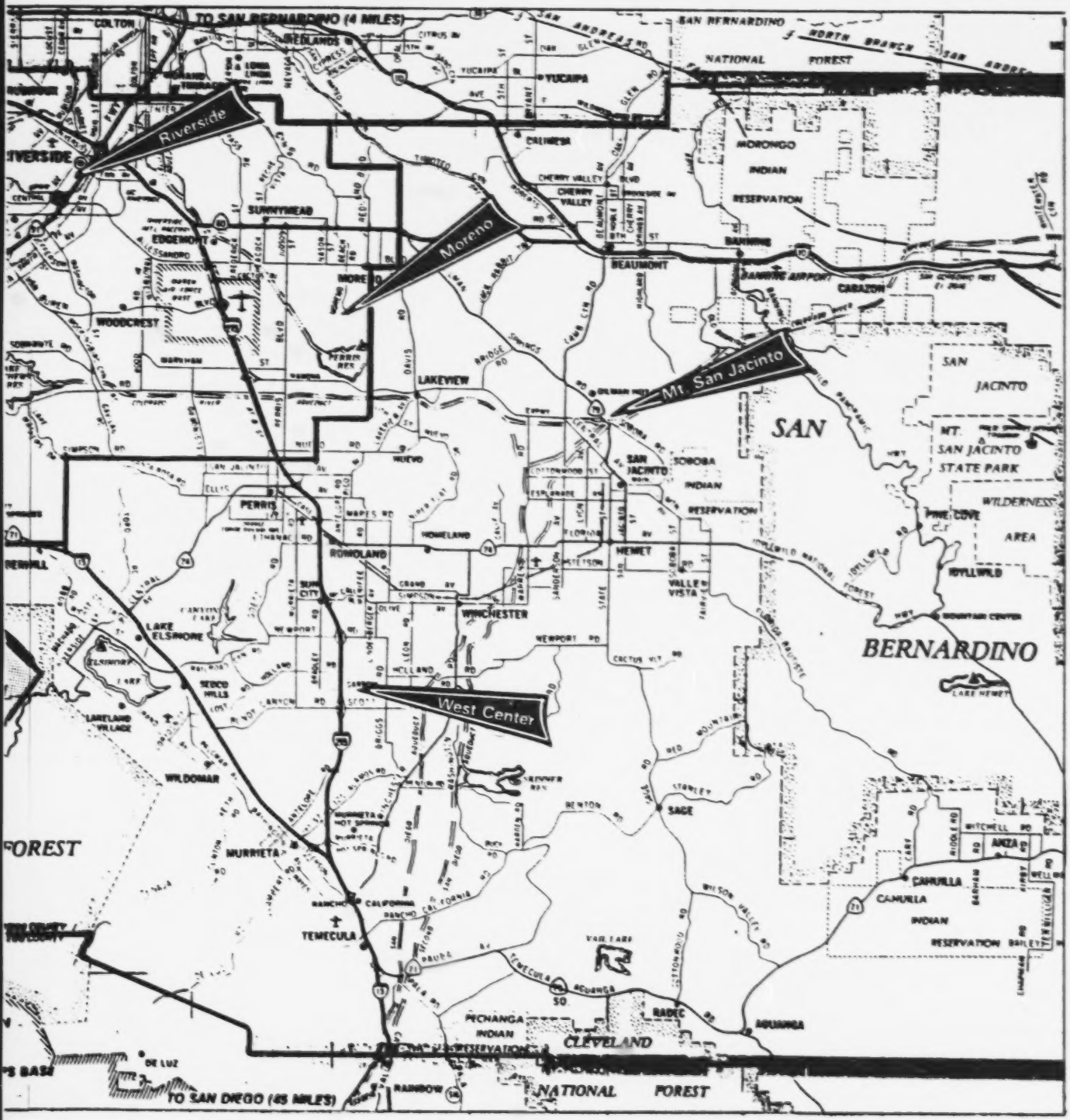
Master planning continued throughout the 1983-1986 period, culminating in the inclusion of the Corona/Norco territory within the Riverside district's boundaries in 1984, the donation of 142 acres of land in Norco for a new educational center in June 1985 (Display 3, page 6), and the subsequent donation in March 1987 of 113 acres in Moreno Valley (Display 4, page 7). The intention was to seek State capital outlay funds in the 1987-88 Governor's Budget and to open for classes at both locations in the Fall of 1990. An agenda item for approval of this plan was scheduled for the October 1986 meeting of the Board of Governors.

In August 1985, the Mt. San Jacinto District's Board directed its staff to prepare a needs study for an off-campus center to be located in the general area between Perris and Rancho California/Temecula. In issuing that directive, the board noted that southwestern Riverside County (the western area of the district) was experiencing rapid population growth due to the completion of Interstate Highways 15 and 215, which provided easy access from Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties, as well as a large influx of people from Orange County seeking affordable housing. In providing a preliminary case for a new center, the board also noted that access from the western portion of the district to Mt. San Jacinto

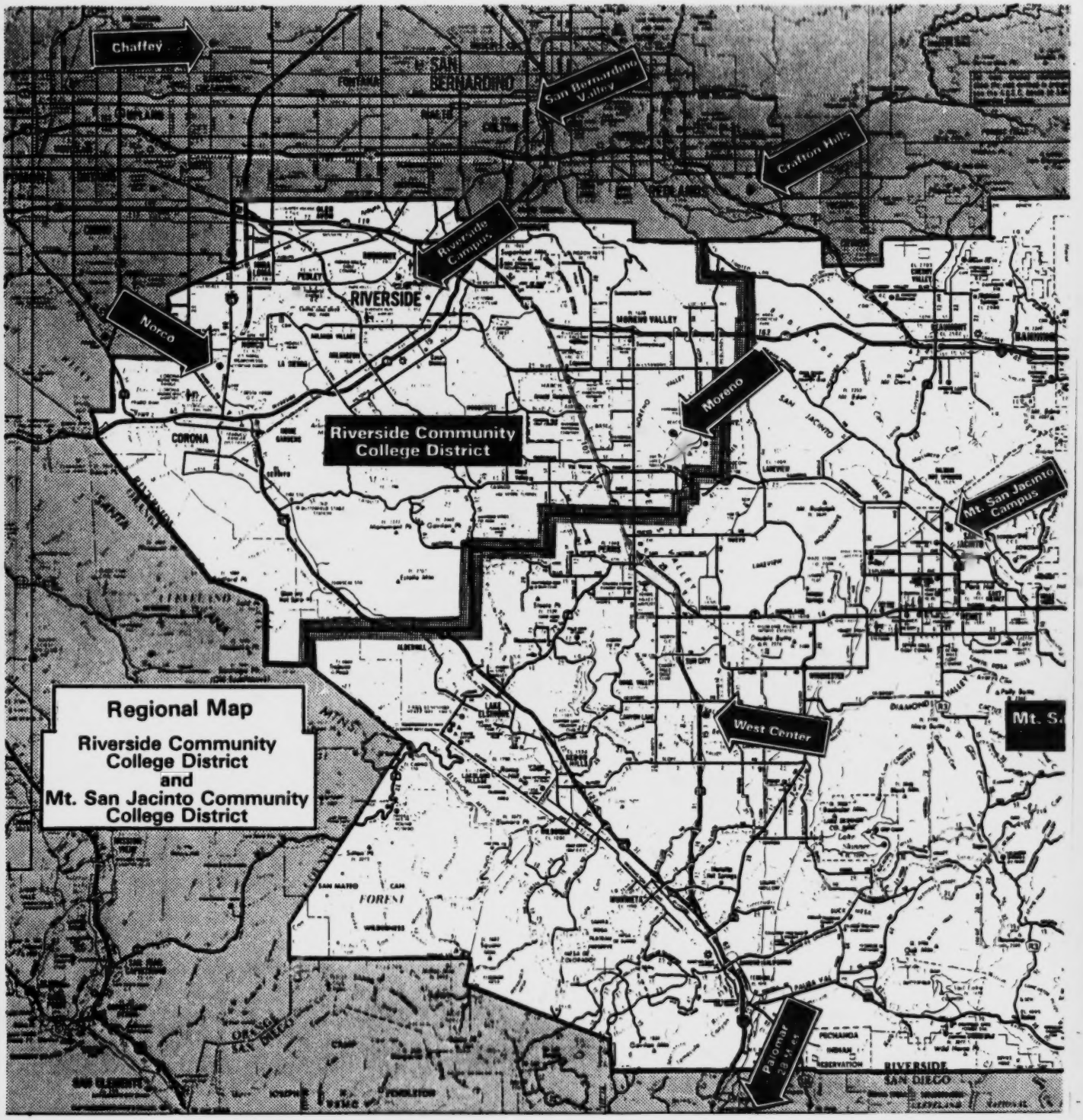
DISPLAY 1 Western Riverside and Orange County Community College Facilities



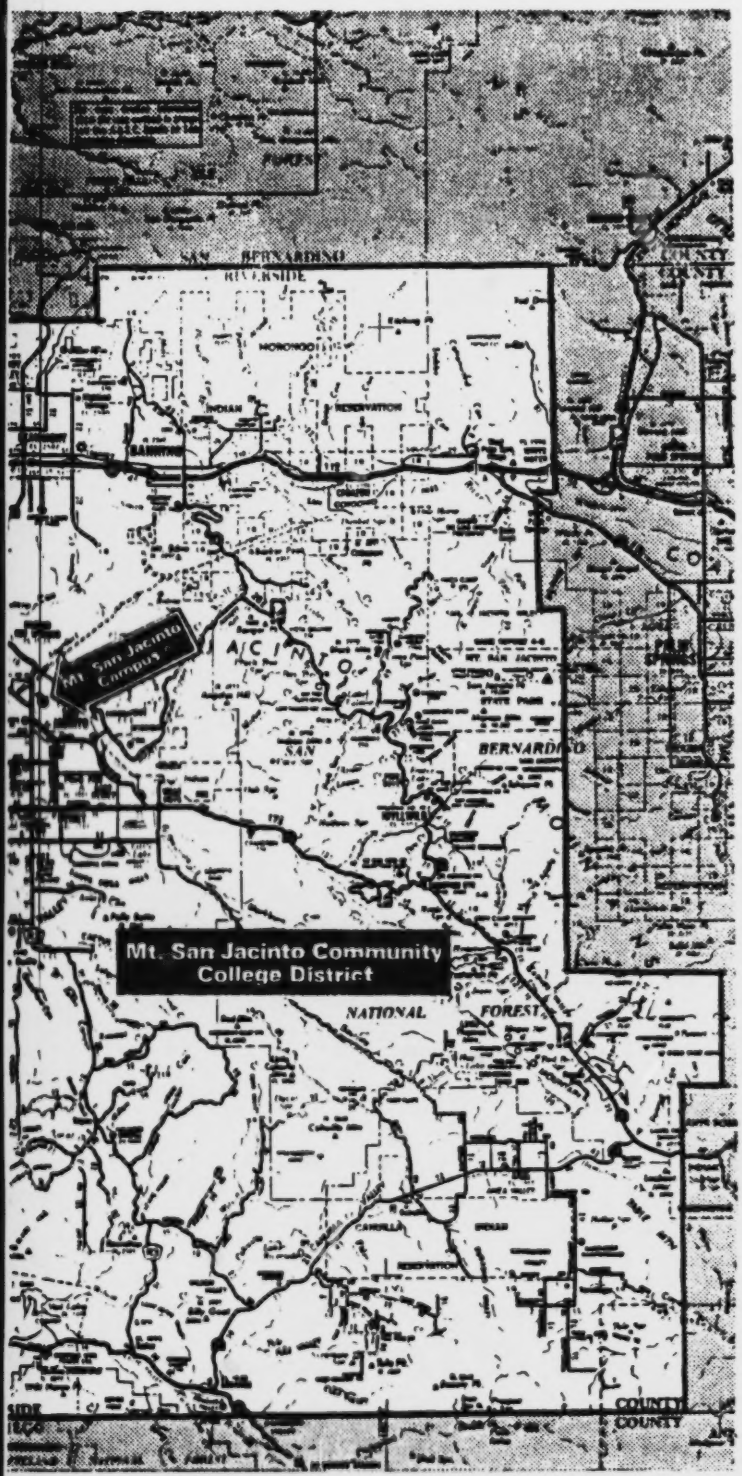
Source: Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges.


TO SAN BERNARDINO (4 MILES)
SAN BERNARDINO
NATIONAL FOREST
NORTH BRANCH
SAN ANDREAS
Riverside
Moreno
Mt. San Jacinto
West Center
COLTON
REDLANDS
YUCAIPA
CALIMESA
CHERRY VALLEY
MORONGO INDIAN RESERVATION
BANNING
BEAUMONT
CABAZON
SUNNYMEAD
EDGEMONT
MORENO
WOODCREST
LAKEVIEW
SAN JACINTO
SOBOBA INDIAN RESERVATION
MT. SAN JACINTO STATE PARK
WILDERNESS AREA
PINE COVE
IDYLLWILD
MOUNTAIN CENTER
PERRIS
ROMOLAND
HOMELAND
HEMET
VALLE VISTA
WINCHESTER
LAKE ELSINORE
LAKE HEMET
LAKELAND VILLAGE
WILDOMAR
MURRIETA
TEMECULA
SAGE
ANZA
CAHUILLA
CAHUILLA INDIAN RESERVATION
PECHANGA INDIAN RESERVATION
CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST
DE LUZ
TO SAN DIEGO (45 MILES)

DISPLAY 2 Western Riverside and San Bernardino County Community College Facilities



Source: Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges, 1987, page 22.



College was difficult and that many residents were therefore effectively denied access to educational services.

In much the same manner as the Riverside district, Mt. San Jacinto endeavored to secure a grant of property for its proposed center, and in January 1987 it succeeded in reaching agreement with the Lusk Company for a donation of 50 acres of land just south of Perris and Sun City, with an option, exercisable prior to 1992, for the purchase of an additional 50 acres (Display 5, page 8). This land, and the structures to be built on it, became known as the "West Center." The district then submitted a formal request for approval of the center to the Chancellor's Office in Sacramento and simultaneously notified the Commission.

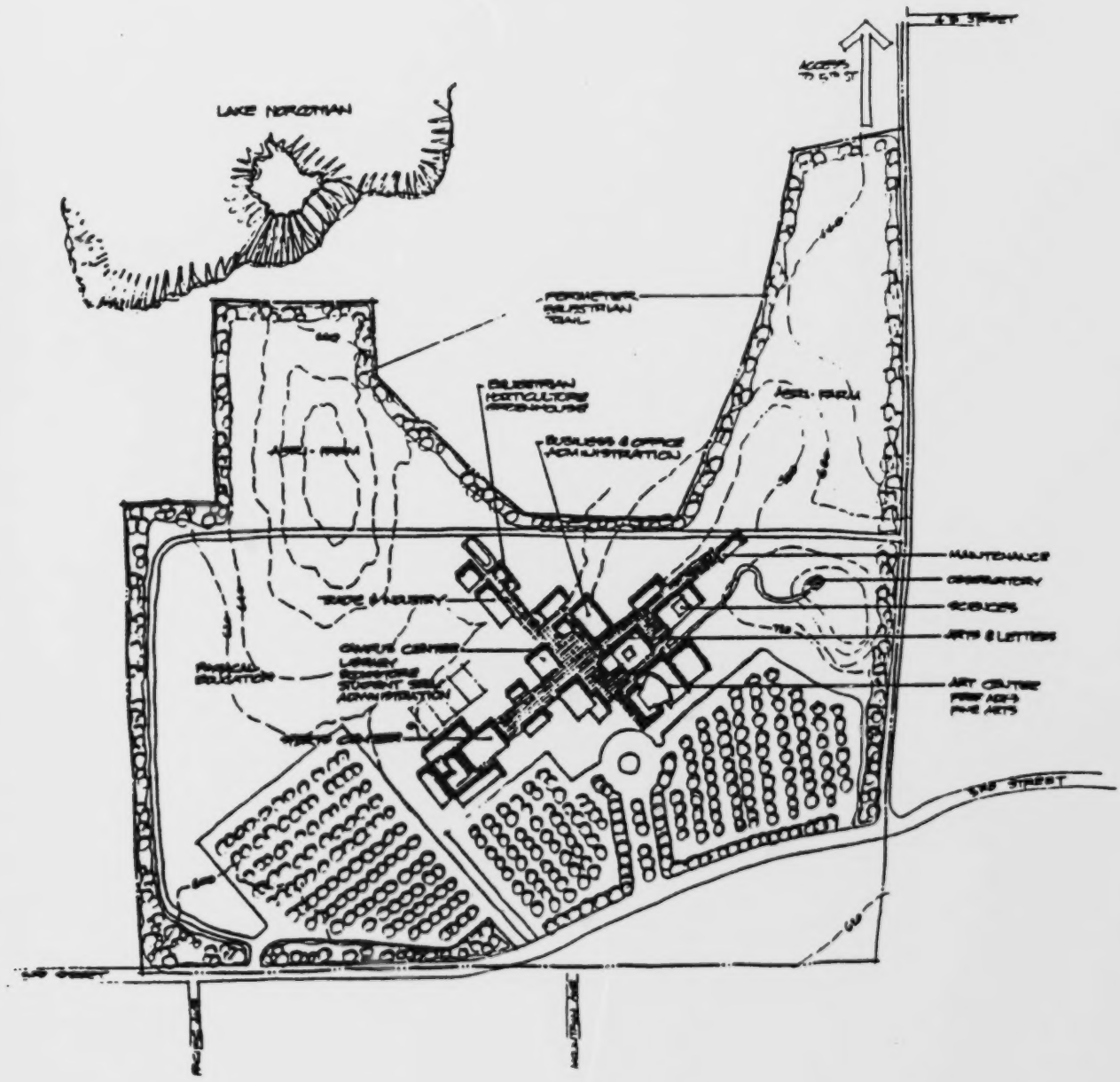
Coordination of planning

On February 14 and 15, 1986, representatives from the Commission, the Chancellor's Office, and the Department of Finance visited the West Center site at Antelope and Albion Roads, which is approximately three miles south of Sun City and immediately adjacent to Interstate 15. At that same time, the group toured the main campus at San Jacinto as well as Rancho California, Lake Elsinore, Perris, and Sun City, ending with a discussion of the district's plans and the time schedule for implementing them.

The following September, a similar two-day visit was made to the Riverside district. This visit included a tour of the Riverside Community College campus, a comprehensive planning presentation at a dinner attended by officials from not only the college but also the local community, and a helicopter tour the next day of the proposed sites in Norco and Moreno Valley.

The combined effect of these two tours was a conclusion that the entire region was growing so rapidly that the districts should pursue a regional approach to planning -- one that would include not only the two districts proposing facilities, but also the three surrounding districts of Chaffey, Palomar, and San Bernardino, where strong growth was also very much in evidence. Accordingly, the Chancellor's Office wrote to the Mt. San Jacinto district on September 19, 1986, advising them that their

DISPLAY 3 Riverside Community College District Master Plan for the Norco Center/Campus



Source: Riverside Community College District, 1986, p. 111.

October agenda item would be deferred until such time as the Chancellor's Office was able to "conduct a regional analysis of growth and the commensurate need for facilities in the area. This analysis will likely include Riverside Community College District, and could include other impacted districts as well" (Appendix B).

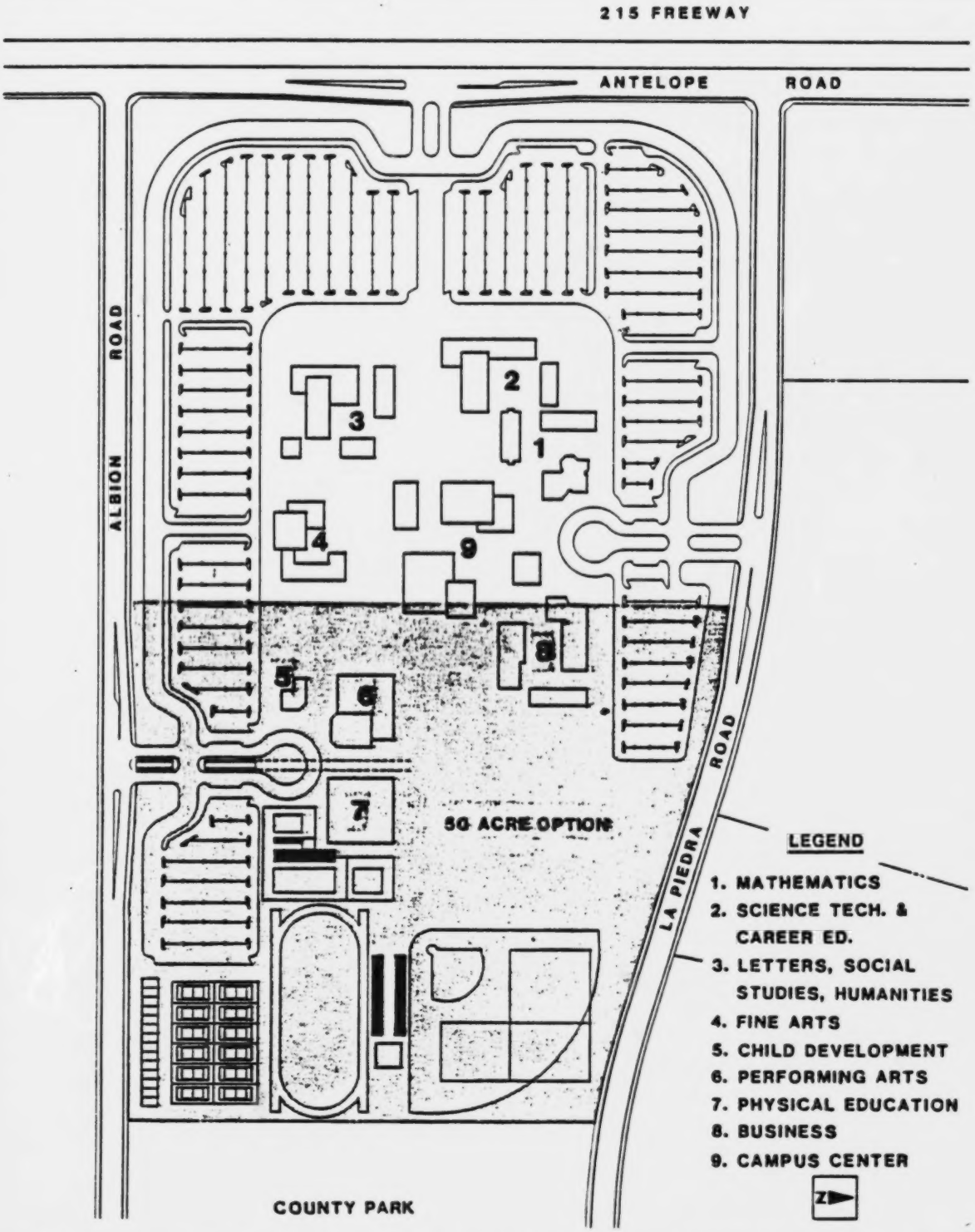
DISPLAY 4 Riverside Community College District Master Plan for the Moreno Valley Center/Campus

Source: Riverside Community College District, 1986, p. 105.

This action was fully supported by Commission staff, who for many years had urged the Chancellor's Office to pursue regional, rather than strictly individual district, approaches to planning Community College campuses and centers.

Officials from the Mt. San Jacinto and Riverside districts immediately formed a liaison committee to coordinate plans for the region, and to develop data that would satisfy various Board of Governor's criteria for approving new centers. At the same time,

DISPLAY 5 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District Preliminary Master Plan for the West Center



Source: 1988-1992 Five-Year Construction Plan for Mt. San Jacinto Community College District, February 1, 1987, no page.

communications with Commission staff were continued, and district officials were fully apprised of the Commission's approval requirements under the *Guidelines and Procedures*. In addition, contacts were made with the Chaffey, Palomar, and San Bernardino Districts, as well as with the University of California at Riverside and California State University, San Bernardino, to assure that the Mt. San Jacinto/Riverside plans did not conflict with those of other institutions.

On July 1, 1987, a revised and more comprehensive needs study co-signed by Riverside Superintendent-President Charles A. Kane and Mt. San Jacinto Interim Superintendent L. A. Grandy was transmitted to the Chancellor's Office (Appendix C). Contained within its several hundred pages were a complete history of the region, dozens of maps, an analysis of travel times to and from various locations, a population and enrollment history, demographic projections, academic master plans for all three centers, and an extensive discussion of possible alternatives.

The revised needs study also included enrollment projections for each of the three proposed centers from the Population Research Unit of the State Department of Finance -- a requirement contained in both the Board of Governors' regulations and the Commission's *Guidelines and Procedures*. These projections were originally approved for the Riverside District by the unit in January 1987, then revised upward by about 30 percent in the case of the Moreno Valley Center based on new information supplied by the district. The West Center projection was developed by the unit in January 1986 and remained unchanged.

Once all of the data were assembled, the Chancellor's Office proceeded with its analysis of the regional challenges posed by the population growth in both districts, as well as in San Bernardino and San Diego Counties. This led to the presentation of an agenda item to the Board of Governors on October 29 and 30, 1987, in which the background to the item was discussed and 14 findings were offered, all of them directed to the criteria contained in the Board of Governor's Title 5 regulations (Appendix D). The staff also offered the following recommendation:

> It is recommended that the Board of Governors, at its December meeting, approve the establishment of three new educational centers for the western portion of Riverside County. Two centers would be located in Riverside CCD at Norco and Moreno Valley. An additional center would be located in Mt. San Jacinto CCD at the site known as West Center.

At the Board's December meeting, it approved the centers "in concept" but requested additional information concerning the financial implications involved in the construction of the three centers. The data presented by the staff are shown in Display 6 on page 10. The recommendation quoted above was finally approved by the Board on January 22, 1988, and transmitted to the Commission.

Acknowledgments

The Commission wishes to express its appreciation of the willingness of the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts to coordinate their planning of the proposed centers and to maintain the greatest possible flexibility in the planning process. It is also appreciative of the work of the Chancellor's Office and Board of Governors in seeking a regional approach to the planning challenges presented by Riverside County's tremendous population growth. The Commission would particularly like to recognize Mr. Joseph Freitas and Mr. David Houtrouw of the Chancellor's Office in this regard.

DISPLAY 6 *Capital Outlay Projects Proposed for Three Educational Centers in the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts, 1988-89 to 1990-91*

Location and Project	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Moreno Valley			
On-Site Development	W C: $485,000		
Off-Site Development	W C: 3,606,000		
Permanent Buildings	W C: 519,000	C: $7,307,000	E: $1,572,000
Norco Center			
On-Site Development	W C: $3,657,000		
Off-Site Development	W C: 3,486,000		
Permanent Buildings	W: 523,000	C: $7,142,000	E: $1,279,000
West Center			
On-Site Development	W C: $1,985,000		
Off-Site Development	W C: 2,317,000		
Permanent Buildings	W: 320,000	C: $4,396,000	E: $943,000
Subtotal	$16,898,000	$18,845,000	$3,794,000
Grand Total			$39,537,000

Key: W = Working Drawings; C = Construction; E = Equipment

Source: California Community Colleges, 1988, Appendix A.

2 *Analysis of the Proposal*

AS noted in Chapter One, the Commission adopted its *Guidelines and Procedures for the Review of New Campuses and Off-Campus Centers* in 1975 and revised them most recently in 1982. These guidelines include criteria that, collectively, constitute a test of any new campus's or center's overall viability for a foreseeable future that usually extends for five to ten years. The criteria are concerned with a number of issues, including population and enrollment projections, a cost-benefit analysis of alternatives, consultation with adjacent districts and institutions, program duplication, distances from other institutions, commuting patterns, and service to disadvantaged students.

In this chapter, the Commission discusses the joint proposal submitted by the Mt. San Jacinto and Riverside districts and the Board of Governors to establish three new educational centers, two to be under the general direction and supervision of the Riverside Community College administration, and the last under the Mt. San Jacinto administration.

In considering this analysis, it should be noted that, in the California Community Colleges, the difference between a campus and an off-campus center is not immediately apparent, since each may offer a full range of courses in both the vocational and lower-division academic areas. This compares to a far clearer distinction in the State University, where a center is restricted to offerings at the upper-division and graduate levels only. Although no clear definition of the difference has ever been specified in any official document, two circumstances in the current proposals make it clear that only off-campus centers are envisioned.

- None of the educational centers will be administered by an on-site president. Instead, directors will be appointed who will report to their respective superintendent-presidents. In each case, center operations will be considered programmatically to be a part of the main campus.
- No physical education facilities are proposed for any of the centers -- a fact that provides a relatively clear physical separation between the two types of educational institutions.

These two points may not constitute a general definition of off-campus centers, but they seem to offer a clear enough guide for the Commission to evaluate them as off-campus centers, and not as campuses. At such time as these circumstances change, the Commission may wish to conduct a subsequent evaluation.

Adequate enrollment projections

1. *Enrollment projections should be sufficient to justify the establishment of the new off-campus center. Five-year projections must be provided for the proposed center, with enrollments indicated to be sufficient to justify its establishment. For the Community Colleges, five-year projections of all district campuses, and of any other campuses within ten miles of the proposed center, regardless of district, must be provided. When State funds are requested for an existing center, all previous enrollment experience must also be provided. Department of Finance enrollment estimates must be included in any needs study.*

The population history and projections for Riverside County for the 50-year period between 1970 and 2020, by age and sex, are shown in Displays 7, 8, and 9. Display 7 on page 12 shows total population, by sex, annual growth, and total growth. Display 8 on page 13 shows the same data arrayed into six different age groups, the most significant of which are the 18- to 24- and 25- to 34-year age groups, since they normally exhibit higher rates of attendance than other groups. Display 9 on page 14 duplicates Display 8, but arrays the data by percentages rather than numerically. Display 10 on page 15 presents the Display 8 data graphically, and Display 11 on page 16 shows various growth rates for different gender and age groups for different blocks of time.

DISPLAY 7 Population History and Projections for Riverside County by Sex, 1970 to 2020

Year	Male	Female	Total Population	Annual Growth	Total Growth	Year	Male	Female	Total Population	Annual Growth	Total Growth
1970	228,685	232,921	461,606	----------	----------	1996	590,428	621,445	1,211,873	34,748	750,267
1971	236,317	241,582	477,899	16,293	16,293	1997	607,226	639,249	1,246,475	34,602	784,869
1972	241,639	248,465	490,104	12,205	28,498	1998	624,064	657,023	1,281,087	34,612	819,481
1973	248,514	255,879	504,393	14,289	42,787	1999	640,821	674,743	1,315,564	34,477	853,958
1974	255,868	264,119	519,987	15,594	58,381	2000	657,431	692,530	1,349,961	34,397	888,355
1975	262,310	272,190	534,500	14,513	72,894	2001	671,624	707,722	1,379,346	29,385	917,740
1976	270,205	280,581	550,786	16,286	89,180	2002	685,813	722,905	1,408,718	29,372	947,112
1977	283,512	295,366	578,878	28,092	117,272	2003	700,027	738,127	1,438,154	29,436	976,548
1978	298,857	312,741	611,598	32,720	149,992	2004	714,295	753,403	1,467,698	29,544	1,006,092
1979	311,676	327,312	638,988	27,390	177,382	2005	728,577	768,718	1,497,295	29,597	1,035,689
1980	325,891	342,729	668,620	29,632	207,014	2006	742,878	784,070	1,526,948	29,653	1,065,342
1981	337,345	354,752	692,097	23,477	230,491	2007	757,195	799,449	1,556,644	29,696	1,095,038
1982	350,003	367,696	717,699	25,602	256,093	2008	771,532	814,890	1,586,422	29,778	1,124,816
1983	363,669	381,530	745,199	27,500	283,593	2009	785,895	830,404	1,616,299	29,877	1,154,693
1984	381,012	399,785	780,797	35,598	319,191	2010	800,299	845,976	1,646,275	29,976	1,184,669
1985	400,470	420,132	820,602	39,805	358,996	2011	814,714	861,581	1,676,295	30,020	1,214,689
1986	418,067	438,621	856,688	36,086	395,082	2012	829,078	877,177	1,706,255	29,960	1,244,649
1987	435,403	457,222	892,625	35,937	431,019	2013	843,419	892,792	1,736,211	29,956	1,274,605
1988	453,071	475,915	928,986	36,361	467,380	2014	857,708	908,411	1,766,119	29,908	1,304,513
1989	470,788	494,641	965,429	36,443	503,823	2015	871,928	924,021	1,795,949	29,830	1,334,343
1990	488,629	513,417	1,002,046	36,617	540,440	2016	886,011	939,539	1,825,550	29,601	1,363,944
1991	505,647	531,524	1,037,171	35,125	575,565	2017	899,938	954,969	1,854,907	29,357	1,393,301
1992	522,681	549,626	1,072,307	35,136	610,701	2018	913,673	970,288	1,883,961	29,054	1,422,355
1993	539,697	567,689	1,107,386	35,079	645,780	2019	927,214	985,478	1,912,692	28,731	1,451,086
1994	556,657	585,676	1,142,333	34,947	680,727	2020	940,642	1,000,483	1,941,125	28,433	1,479,519
1995	573,550	603,575	1,177,125	34,792	715,519						

Source: California State Department of Finance, 1986, p. 48.

Using these data, and such other indicators as housing starts and school enrollments, the Population Research Unit of the Department of Finance constructed enrollment projections that are shown in Display 12 on pages 17-18 for all three proposed centers. They indicate headcount enrollment levels three years after opening of 3,090, 3,020, and 2,170 at the Norco, Moreno Valley, and West Center facilities, respectively, with the centers opening in Fall 1991 or 1992, depending on appropriation and construction schedules. These headcount numbers translate to average daily attendance (ADA) projections of 1,340, 1,327, and 1,027, respectively.

Although the Commission does not specify a minimum size for campuses or off-campus centers, the Board of Governors has set a minimum for permanent off-campus centers at 500 ADA by the third year of operation. It is evident that each of the three pro-

DISPLAY 8 Population History and Projections for Riverside County by Age Group, 1970 to 2020

Year	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over	Total
1970	153,809	52,224	55,524	49,141	90,860	60,048	461,606
1971	157,010	56,151	58,068	50,337	94,406	61,927	477,899
1972	157,789	57,490	61,555	50,932	98,442	63,896	490,104
1973	158,810	61,176	65,781	51,846	100,971	65,809	504,393
1974	160,145	63,759	69,001	53,754	105,243	68,085	519,987
1975	161,353	66,257	73,032	54,784	108,217	70,857	534,500
1976	162,747	69,163	77,275	56,451	111,419	73,731	550,786
1977	168,279	72,470	83,226	59,411	117,273	78,219	578,878
1978	175,652	74,987	89,959	63,340	123,666	83,994	611,598
1979	181,713	76,352	96,362	67,004	127,739	89,818	638,988
1980	185,862	77,567	103,351	70,164	132,132	99,544	668,620
1981	191,347	80,355	110,048	74,421	133,112	102,814	692,097
1982	196,821	83,486	115,377	81,024	135,003	105,988	717,699
1983	202,985	86,386	120,539	88,373	137,705	109,211	745,199
1984	211,831	89,729	127,301	96,518	142,727	112,691	780,797
1985	222,474	93,353	133,700	105,685	148,770	116,620	820,602
1986	232,330	95,232	139,583	114,640	154,475	120,428	856,688
1987	241,597	97,456	145,884	123,202	160,286	124,200	892,625
1988	250,383	99,193	152,311	131,702	167,842	127,555	928,986
1989	258,637	100,720	158,083	141,243	176,246	130,500	965,429
1990	269,399	101,838	163,912	150,463	183,900	132,534	1,002,046
1991	280,017	103,409	167,522	159,967	190,395	135,861	1,037,171
1992	290,505	105,390	170,144	166,972	200,524	138,772	1,072,307
1993	300,449	107,847	172,339	173,290	212,089	141,372	1,107,386
1994	311,597	107,887	175,679	179,740	223,575	143,855	1,142,333
1995	322,264	107,433	179,607	184,754	236,334	146,733	1,177,125
1996	332,707	106,359	183,099	190,080	250,194	149,434	1,211,873
1997	342,496	107,042	184,967	196,116	264,325	151,569	1,246,515
1998	350,539	109,752	185,180	202,197	279,800	153,619	1,281,087
1999	355,954	114,903	184,620	207,409	297,191	155,487	1,315,564
2000	362,198	120,350	184,994	212,542	312,804	157,073	1,349,961
2001	366,297	127,915	184,104	214,422	327,093	159,515	1,379,346
2002	370,033	135,438	184,165	215,131	341,931	162,020	1,408,718
2003	372,402	144,185	184,620	215,404	356,643	164,900	1,438,154
2004	376,794	150,352	184,559	217,196	370,870	167,927	1,467,698
2005	380,851	155,009	185,593	219,776	384,348	171,718	1,497,295
2006	384,713	157,084	188,729	221,862	398,475	176,085	1,526,948
2007	388,489	158,885	193,970	222,028	412,880	180,392	1,556,644
2008	392,205	160,138	200,537	220,308	427,159	186,075	1,586,422
2009	395,096	162,072	207,452	217,778	441,932	191,969	1,616,299
2010	399,146	162,998	215,598	216,529	454,343	197,661	1,646,275
2011	403,171	166,416	223,637	214,801	464,115	204,155	1,676,295
2012	407,220	169,348	231,759	214,220	469,465	214,243	1,706,255
2013	411,327	171,921	240,056	214,117	473,776	225,014	1,736,211
2014	417,005	172,718	247,880	213,448	480,256	234,812	1,766,119
2015	422,730	173,212	253,809	214,082	4861.81	245,935	1,795,949
2016	428,376	172,547	257,646	217,176	492,169	257,636	1,825,550
2017	433,925	171,716	261,194	222,681	497,087	268,304	1,854,907
2018	439,381	170,805	263,997	229,702	500,342	279,734	1,883,961
2019	444,179	170,451	266,464	237,103	502,080	292,415	1,912,692
2020	449,935	170,659	267,476	245,942	503,632	303,481	1,941,125

Source: California State Department of Finance, 1986, p. 48.

posed centers should achieve far higher enrollments than that minimum.

The Commission's first criterion also states that "five-year projections of any other campuses within ten miles of the proposed center, regardless of district, must be provided." Such projections are not required in this case since none of the campuses in the region, Chaffey, Crafton Hills, and San Bernardino Valley in San Bernardino County; Palomar and MiraCosta in San Diego County; and Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Colleges in Riverside County, are within ten miles of any of the three proposed centers. The shortest mileage between any of the centers and an existing campus, or between any of the centers and each other, is 18 miles, the distance between Riverside Community College and both the Norco and Moreno Valley centers -- the former to the west and the latter to the east.

DISPLAY 9 Population History and Projections for Riverside County by Percentage for Various Age Groups, 1970 to 2020

Year	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over	Total	Year	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over	Total
1970	33.3%	11.3%	12.0%	10.6%	19.7%	13.0%	100.0%	1996	27.5%	8.8%	15.1%	15.7%	20.6%	12.3%	100.0%
1971	32.9	11.8	12.2	10.5	19.8	13.0	100.0	1997	27.5	8.6	14.8	15.7	21.2	12.2	100.0
1972	32.2	11.7	12.6	10.4	20.1	13.0	100.0	1998	27.4	8.6	14.5	15.8	21.8	12.0	100.0
1973	31.5	12.1	13.0	10.3	20.0	13.1	100.0	1999	27.1	8.7	14.0	15.8	22.6	11.8	100.0
1974	30.8	12.3	13.3	10.3	20.2	13.1	100.0	2000	26.8	8.9	13.7	15.7	23.2	11.6	100.0
1975	30.2	12.4	13.7	10.3	20.3	13.3	100.0	2001	26.6	9.3	13.4	15.6	23.7	11.6	100.0
1976	29.6	12.6	14.0	10.3	20.2	13.4	100.0	2002	26.3	9.6	13.1	15.3	24.3	11.5	100.0
1977	29.1	12.5	14.4	10.3	20.3	13.5	100.0	2003	25.9	10.0	12.8	15.0	24.8	11.5	100.0
1978	28.7	12.3	14.7	10.4	20.2	13.7	100.0	2004	25.7	10.2	12.6	14.8	25.3	11.4	100.0
1979	28.4	12.0	15.1	10.5	20.0	14.1	100.0	2005	25.4	10.4	12.4	14.7	25.7	11.5	100.0
1980	27.8	11.6	15.5	10.5	19.8	14.9	100.0	2006	25.2	10.3	12.4	14.5	26.1	11.5	100.0
1981	27.7	11.6	15.9	10.8	19.2	14.9	100.0	2007	25.0	10.2	12.5	14.3	26.5	11.6	100.0
1982	27.4	11.6	16.1	11.3	18.8	14.8	100.0	2008	24.7	10.1	12.6	13.9	26.9	11.7	100.0
1983	27.2	11.6	16.2	11.9	18.5	14.7	100.0	2009	24.4	10.0	12.8	13.5	27.3	11.9	100.0
1984	27.1	11.5	16.3	12.4	18.3	14.4	100.0	2010	24.3	9.9	13.1	13.2	27.6	12.0	100.0
1985	27.1	11.4	16.3	12.9	18.1	14.2	100.0	2011	24.1	9.9	13.3	12.8	27.7	12.2	100.0
1986	27.1	11.1	16.3	13.4	18.0	14.1	100.0	2012	23.1	9.9	13.6	12.6	27.5	12.6	100.0
1987	27.1	10.9	16.3	13.8	18.0	13.9	100.0	2013	23.9	9.9	13.8	12.3	27.3	13.0	100.0
1988	27.0	10.7	16.4	14.2	18.1	13.7	100.0	2014	23.7	9.8	14.0	12.1	27.2	13.3	100.0
1989	26.8	10.4	16.4	14.6	18.3	13.5	100.0	2015	23.5	9.6	14.1	11.9	27.1	13.7	100.0
1990	26.9	10.2	16.4	15.0	18.4	13.2	100.0	2016	23.4	9.5	14.1	11.9	27.0	14.1	100.0
1991	27.0	10.0	16.2	15.4	18.4	13.1	100.0	2017	23.5	9.3	14.1	12.0	26.8	14.5	100.0
1992	27.1	9.8	15.9	15.6	18.7	12.9	100.0	2018	23.4	9.1	14.0	12.2	26.6	14.9	100.0
1993	27.1	9.7	15.6	15.7	19.2	12.8	100.0	2019	23.2	8.9	13.9	12.4	26.3	15.3	100.0
1994	27.3	9.4	15.4	15.7	19.6	12.6	100.0	2020	23.2	8.8	13.8	12.7	26.0	15.6	100.0
1995	27.4	9.1	15.3	15.7	20.1	12.5	100.0								

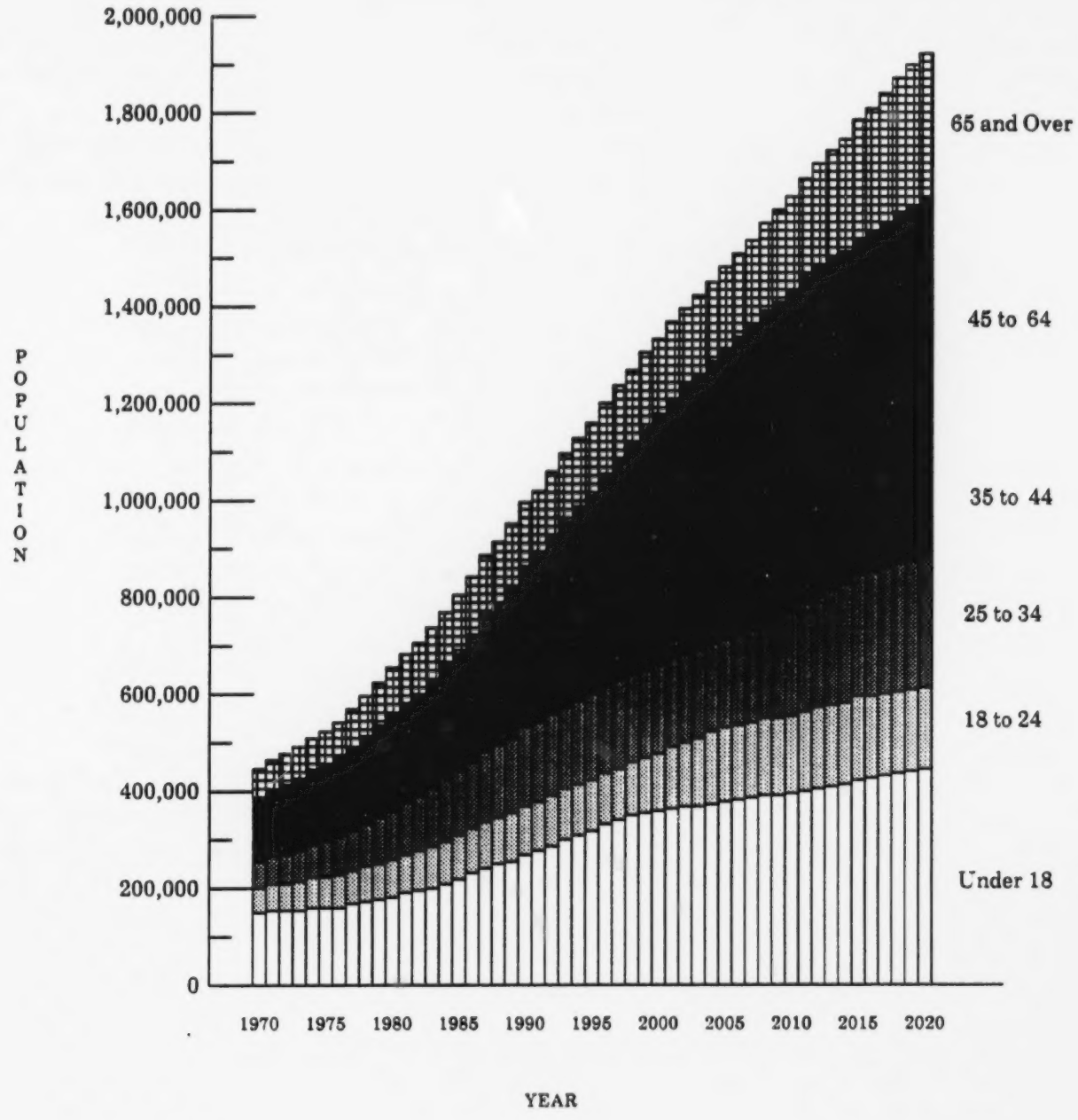
Source: Calculated from Display 8.

Consideration of alternatives

2. *The segment proposing an off-campus center must submit a comprehensive cost/benefit analysis of all alternatives to establishing the center. This analysis must include: (1) the expansion of existing campuses; (2) the expansion of existing off-campus centers in the area; (3) the increased utilization of existing campus and off-campus centers; and (4) the possibility of using leased or donated space in instances where the center is to be located in facilities proposed to be owned by the campus.*

The Mt. San Jacinto/Riverside Liaison Committee, in its July 1, 1987 report, considered seven different alternatives to establishing the three centers. These included:

DISPLAY 10 Population History and Projections for Riverside County by Age Group, 1970 to 2020



Source: Calculated from Display 8.

DISPLAY 11 Riverside County Population Growth Rates, by Sex, for Various Time Periods Between 1970 and 2020

Time Interval	Annual Percentage Growth Rate			Total Percentage Growth		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
From 1970						
to 1980	3.6%	3.9%	3.8%	42.5%	47.1%	44.8%
to 1990	3.9	4.0	4.0	113.7	120.4	117.1
to 2000	3.6	3.7	3.6	187.5	197.3	192.4
to 2010	3.2	3.3	3.2	250.0	263.2	256.6
to 2020	2.9	3.0	2.9	311.3	329.5	320.5
From 1980						
to 1990	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	49.9%	49.8%	49.9%
to 2000	3.6	3.6	3.6	101.7	102.1	101.9
to 2010	3.0	3.1	3.1	145.6	146.8	146.2
to 2020	2.7	2.7	2.7	188.6	191.9	190.3
From 1990						
to 2000	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	34.5%	34.9%	34.7%
to 2010	2.5	2.5	2.5	63.8	64.8	64.3
to 2020	2.2	2.3	2.2	92.5	94.9	93.7
From 2000						
to 2010	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	21.7%	22.2%	21.9%
to 2020	1.8	1.9	1.8	21.7	22.2	21.9
From 2010						
to 2020	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	21.7%	22.2%	21.9%

Source: Calculated from California State Department of Finance, 1986, p. 48.

1. Increased utilization or expansion of existing campuses;
2. Expansion of existing instructional centers;
3. Acquisition of additional off-campus locations;
4. Leasing space from private developers;
5. Leasing back facilities with the districts issuing certificates of participation;
6. Accommodation of enrollment by other districts; and
7. Construction of a campus or center at a single site to serve both districts.

Riverside Community College is a land-locked campus that is currently operating near its physical capacity. Expansion would almost certainly require the purchase of additional land at a substantial cost. In addition, parking is severely impacted, not only on the campus's existing lots, but also on surrounding streets. Thus, even if additional land were purchased for the construction of one or more buildings, the added enrollment would almost certainly exacerbate an already difficult parking problem.

DISPLAY 12 Enrollment and Weekly Student Contact Hour (WSCH) History and Projections, Norco, Moreno Valley, and West Centers, Fall 1981-82 Through Fall 1994-95

Center and Fall Term	Day Credit			Evening Credit			Non-Credit			Total		
	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/Enr.
Norco												
Actual												
1981	0	0	0.0	454	2,270	5.0	0	0	0.0	454	2,270	5.0
1982	0	0	0.0	538	2,690	5.0	0	0	0.0	538	2,690	5.0
1983	0	0	0.0	734	3,670	5.0	0	0	0.0	734	3,670	5.0
1984	0	0	0.0	1,034	5,275	5.1	0	0	0.0	1,034	5,275	5.1
1985	0	0	0.0	1,012	5,260	5.2	0	0	0.0	1,012	5,260	5.2
Estimated												
1986	0	0	0.0	1,191	6,250	5.2	0	0	0.0	1,191	6,250	5.2
Projected												
1987	0	0	0.0	1,340	7,000	5.2	0	0	0.0	1,340	7,000	5.2
1988	0	0	0.0	1,490	7,700	5.2	0	0	0.0	1,490	7,700	5.2
1989	0	0	0.0	1,640	8,500	5.2	0	0	0.0	1,640	8,500	5.2
1990	920	7,300	7.9	1,710	8,900	5.2	0	70	0.0	2,630	16,270	6.1
1991	990	8,000	8.1	1,770	9,200	5.2	0	80	0.0	2,760	17,280	6.2
1992	1,080	9,000	8.3	1,840	9,600	5.2	0	90	0.0	2,920	18,690	6.3
1993	1,180	10,100	8.5	1,910	9,900	5.2	0	100	0.0	3,090	20,100	6.5
1994	1,260	11,000	8.7	1,970	10,200	5.2	0	100	0.0	3,230	21,300	6.6
1995	1,340	11,900	8.9	2,030	10,600	5.2	0	100	0.0	3,370	22,600	6.7
Moreno Valley												
Actual												
1981	0	0	0.0	746	3,730	5.0	0	0	0.0	746	3,730	5.0
1982	0	0	0.0	741	3,710	5.0	0	0	0.0	741	3,710	5.0
1983	0	0	0.0	623	3,175	5.1	0	0	0.0	623	3,175	5.1
1984	0	0	0.0	643	3,340	5.2	0	0	0.0	643	3,340	5.2
1985	0	0	0.0	820	4,290	5.2	0	0	0.0	820	4,290	5.2
Estimated												
1986	0	0	0.0	785	4,082	5.2	0	0	0.0	785	4,082	5.2
Projected												
1987	0	0	0.0	1,140	5,900	5.2	0	0	0.0	1,140	5,900	5.2
1988	0	0	0.0	1,290	6,700	5.2	0	0	0.0	1,290	6,700	5.2
1989	0	0	0.0	1,450	7,500	5.2	0	0	0.0	1,450	7,500	5.2
1990	820	6,500	7.9	1,540	8,000	5.2	0	100	0.0	2,360	14,600	6.2
1991	940	7,600	8.1	1,620	8,400	5.2	0	100	0.0	2,560	16,100	6.3
1992	1,080	9,000	8.3	1,700	8,800	5.2	0	100	0.0	2,780	17,900	6.4
1993	1,240	10,500	8.5	1,780	9,300	5.2	0	100	0.0	3,020	19,900	6.6
1994	1,370	11,900	8.7	1,870	9,700	5.2	0	100	0.0	3,240	21,700	6.7
1995	1,520	13,500	8.9	1,950	10,100	5.2	0	100	0.0	3,470	23,700	6.8

(continued)

DISPLAY 12, continued

Center and Fall Term	Day Credit			Evening Credit			Non-Credit			Total		
	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/Enr.
West Center												
Actual												
1982	0	0	0.0	85	300	3.5	0	0	0.0	85	300	3.5
1983	0	0	0.0	119	534	4.5	0	0	0.0	119	534	4.5
1984	0	0	0.0	120	540	4.5	0	0	0.0	120	540	4.5
Estimated												
1985	0	0	0.0	312	1,392	4.5	0	0	0.0	312	1,392	4.5
Projected												
1986	0	0	0.0	450	2,000	4.5	0	0	0.0	450	2,000	4.5
1987	0	0	0.0	590	2,700	4.5	0	0	0.0	590	2,700	4.5
1988	0	0	0.0	720	3,200	4.5	0	0	0.0	720	3,200	4.5
1989	680	5,500	8.1	970	6,000	6.2	0	0	0.0	1,650	11,500	7.0
1990	780	6,400	8.2	1,050	6,500	6.2	0	0	0.0	1,830	12,900	7.0
1991	830	6,900	8.3	1,130	7,000	6.2	0	0	0.0	1,960	13,900	7.1
1992	930	7,700	8.3	1,240	7,700	6.2	0	0	0.0	2,170	15,400	7.1
1993	1,020	8,500	8.3	1,340	8,300	6.2	0	0	0.0	2,360	16,800	7.1
1994	1,150	9,600	8.3	1,500	9,300	6.2	0	0	0.0	2,650	18,900	7.1

WSCH = Weekly Student Contact Hours.

Source: Special Projection by the Population Research Unit, California State Department of Finance, January 17, 1986.

Mt. San Jacinto College currently has excess capacity in lecture space and a deficiency in laboratories; office and library areas are adequate. There is sufficient land to permit expansion, but given the distances between the areas of major growth and the existing campus, it is not likely that such an expansion would produce significant additional enrollments. The distances between the existing campus and most cities in western Riverside County vary between 20 and 40 miles, with travel times estimated at between 25 minutes and an hour or more to most areas. These distances and travel times persuaded the district that access was being seriously curtailed, and was the principal reason for seeking a site for an off-campus center in an area closer to most of the projected population growth.

The Riverside district currently offers classes at Corona, La Sierra, Moreno Valley, and March Air Force Base in facilities of varying descriptions, including businesses, churches, and public schools. Each of these facilities presents the district with a list of familiar deficiencies, including inadequate parking, a lack of laboratory space, escalating rental and lease costs, the absence of libraries, the inability to provide security or counseling services, and, due to the temporary nature of all rental and lease agreements, the impossibility of engaging in meaningful long-range planning.

Mt. San Jacinto also offers courses at various locations around the district, and offers similar observations on the deficiencies of education that can neither be controlled nor accommodated to contemporary needs. In addition to the points noted by the Riverside district, Mt. San Jacinto officials also note that it is nearly impossible to offer quality education when they cannot plan for the future, cannot organize a comprehensive curriculum, and cannot attract

sufficient enrollments at scattered locations to make their off-campus operations financially viable.

Both districts argued that the acquisition of additional sites similar to those already in use would only aggravate their concerns about educational quality and financial viability. Further, in an area growing as rapidly as western Riverside County, the availability of such sites is problematical at best. There are few public schools with surplus space at the present time, and office space is expensive and available only in the short term.

Both districts also examined the costs and potential benefits of long-term leases and lease-back arrangements, and both determined that the costs would outweigh the benefits. Lease costs would probably amount to about $500,000 per year per center, and it would still be difficult to guarantee that the facilities leased would be as suitable for Community College operations as a building designed expressly for educational purposes. The lease-back arrangement would also be disadvantageous, and the joint needs study indicates that both districts have been advised that the procedure is not practical due to prohibitive long-term costs.

Accommodation of projected enrollments by other districts -- presumably San Bernardino or Palomar -- is clearly impractical due to distances and commuting times.

The final option concerned the possibility of building only one, or perhaps two, facilities instead of three. Display 13 on page 20 shows a somewhat less detailed map of the area than was shown earlier in this report in Displays 1 and 2, and it indicates that the probable location for a single center or campus would be in the Perris area in approximately the geographic center of the two districts. This option was carefully considered by the Liaison Committee but rejected on several grounds, including the fact that much of the terrain is hilly and difficult to build on, the fact that suitable donated land was not available, and the facts that much of the area is currently on the March Air Force Base flight path and will soon be on another flight path for the proposed Moreno International Trade Center Airport.

In addition to these problems, a Perris location would still present prospective students in many areas of both districts with considerable travel times, particularly those from Cherry Valley, Beaumont, and Banning in the northeast, and those from the Interstate 15/Highway 60 area in the northwest. It would also present Rancho California/Temecula students with additional commuting time.

Finally, the projected population growth in the county depicted in Displays 7 through 11 make it unlikely that even a single full-service campus could serve the population increase of one million people projected for the 30-year period between 1990 and 2020. An increase anywhere near this figure will probably require at least two additional campuses, and it is also likely that, if the donated sites already in hand are not used, sites will have to be purchased in the future at a considerable cost.

It is possible, of course, that only two new campuses or large centers could satisfy local needs for a period of years into the next century, but if two are to be chosen, it is reasonable to ask which of the existing three sites is to be discarded. A casual look at the county's geography indicates that the West Center should probably be built, but if either Norco or Moreno Valley are not built, it will obviously cause a hardship to the people in the unserved area. Given this situation, and the probability that 1.5 million people will be living in Riverside County by the year 2020, the idea that five campuses, or some combination of five campuses and centers, could all become fully viable, is by no means unreasonable. Orange County, with a current population of about 2.2 million, already maintains seven Community College campuses (Display 1), plus Coastline Community College, the Coast Community College District's off-campus program.

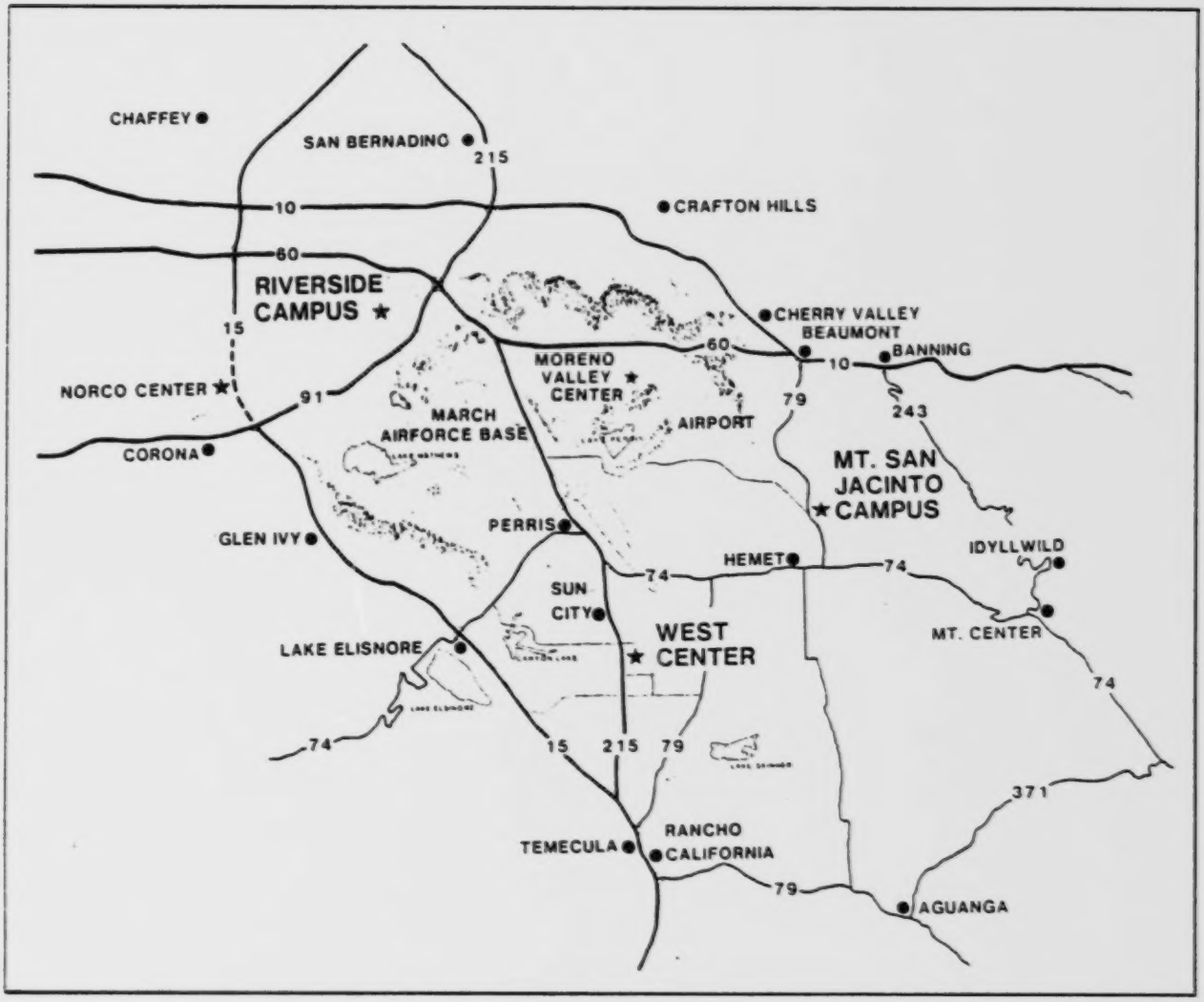
Consultation with adjacent institutions

3. *Other public segments and adjacent institutions, public or private, must be consulted during the planning process for the new off-campus center.*

7. *The location of a Community College off-campus center should not cause reductions in existing or projected enrollments in adjacent Community Colleges, regardless of district, to a level that would damage their economy of operation, or create excess enrollment capacity, at these institutions.*

Appendices E through I contain letters from the chief executive officers of the Chaffey, Palomar, and San Bernardino Community College Districts,

DISPLAY 13 Map of Western Riverside County, Showing Existing Campuses, Proposed Centers, and Major Freeway and Highway Systems



Source: Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts, 1987, p. 139E.

California State University, San Bernardino, and the University of California at Riverside. Each of the Community College superintendent/presidents saw no conflict between the plans of either Mt. San Jacinto or Riverside and their operations, and both offered full cooperation. Officials at California State University, San Bernardino, and the University of California at Riverside offered similar sentiments.

As a final point, and as noted earlier, the population and enrollment growth projected for the Riverside/San Bernardino Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is such that the possibility of any of the proposed centers adversely affecting the economy of operation of any neighboring institution is remote. Such is certainly the opinion of the chief executive officers of those institutions.

Academic planning and community support

4. *Programs to be offered at the proposed center must meet the needs of the community in which the cen-*

ter is to be located. Strong local or regional interest in the proposed facility must be demonstrated.

5. *The proposed off-campus center must not lead to an unnecessary duplication of programs at neighboring campuses or off-campus centers, regardless of segment or district boundaries.*

9. *The programs projected for the new off-campus center must be described and justified.*

Community support for the proposed centers has been comprehensive and sustained. Letters are on file from the City of Moreno Valley, the City of Norco, the City of Perris, the Moreno Chamber of Commerce, the Perris Unified School District, the Temecula Valley Chamber of Commerce, the Sun City Area Chamber of Commerce, the Menifee Union School District, the Corona-Norco Unified School District, and a number of other individuals and groups. The only known opposition was referred to in the Chancellor's Office October 1987 agenda item:

> Support among Riverside Community College faculty is not universal. A letter signed by the local President of CTA, representing its Executive Board, warned that a need for new centers did not exist and that the ambitions of the administration are at the center of the plans. The absence of specific justification for this contention and the evidence of documented need, extensive community support and college involvement in planning contradict this concern. Furthermore, the source of these concerns has not returned telephone calls from staffs of the Chancellor's Office and CPEC to discuss this matter (Appendix D, p. 11).

Concerning academic master planning and program duplication, both the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto districts have cooperated in program planning for over ten years, particularly in the vocational area where the highest cost programs are often found. Both districts appear to be sensitive to various labor market studies, including the periodic publication of the California Employment Development Department (EDD), *Projections of Employment*. The most recent of these covers the period between 1980 and 1990 and is specific to the Riverside/San Bernardino SMSA. In addition, the Riverside County Department of Social Services published a comprehensive survey of regional employers in 1986, which also figured in district planning priorities.

Display 14 on page 22 shows EDD's projections in the Riverside/San Bernardino area for the fastest growing occupations, while Display 15 on page 23 compares program offerings in the two affected districts with occupation growth. From these displays, it is evident that considerable duplication exists, but it is also true that that duplication is less apparent in the slower growing job fields. The Riverside district, of course, maintains the greater array of programs, which is understandable given its larger size (15,066 headcount students compared to 3,780 at Mt. San Jacinto).

General education programs offered by both districts include English, speech, mathematics, art, music, theater, biology, physics, chemistry, psychology, history, and political science, along with course offerings in economics, anthropology, sociology, geography, and geology. Duplicated vocational programs, which include some shown in Displays 16 and 17 under different titles, include early childhood studies, business administration, computer science, and various trade and technical occupations. In some cases, programs shown in Display 15 as being offered by both districts are actually shared programs, and these include administration of justice, emergency medical technician, fire science, forestry, and chemistry. In the case of administration of justice, only Riverside maintains an academy, which Mt. San Jacinto students are free to attend.

With specific regard to program planning for the centers, Display 16 on page 24 shows a comparison of current curricular plans. The Riverside district was somewhat more specific in its intentions than Mt. San Jacinto, but the last column of this display is a reasonably close approximation of the latter's program proposals.

Reasonable commuting time.

8. *The proposed off-campus center must be located within a reasonable commuting time for the majority of residents to be served.*

Each of the three proposed centers was selected in part because the land was donated, and in part because of ready access to major freeways.

DISPLAY 14 Forty Occupations with the Largest Job Growth in the Riverside/San Bernardino Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1980-1990, with Occupational Programs Offered by Local Districts Shown in Bold

Occupation	Total Increase in Jobs	Percent of Total Job Growth	Percent Change
Carpenters	5,640	3.4%	134.3%
Cleaning Service Workers	5,400	3.2	45.4
Cashiers	**5,080**	**3.0**	**45.4**
Fast Food Workers	4,710	2.8	73.8
Waiters and Waitresses	4,630	2.5	47.5
Secretaries	**4,240**	**2.5**	**39.4**
General Clerks, Office	**4,240**	**2.5**	**46.0**
Truck Drivers	3,620	2.2	55.4
Elementary School Teachers	3,090	1.8	36.7
Sales Representatives, Technical	2,820	1.7	47.4
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	**2,820**	**1.7**	**45.9**
Registered Nurses	**2,770**	**1.7**	**49.8**
Cooks, Exec. Private	2,710	1.6	38.2
Guards and Doorkeepers	2,330	1.4	107.9
Bookkeepers	**2,070**	**1.2**	**50.5**
Kitchen Helpers	2,050	1.2	43.4
Automotive Mechanics	**2,030**	**1.2**	**49.4**
Accountants and Auditors	**1,820**	**1.1**	**59.7**
Helpers, Trades	1,740	1.0	50.6
Dining Room Attendants, Bar Helpers, etc.	1,670	1.0	57.6
Store Managers	**1,640**	**1.0**	**37.8**
Stock Clerks, Stockroom, Warehouse	1,630	1.0	40.4
Personal Service Workers	1,590	0.9	27.7
Delivery and Route Workers	1,570	0.9	44.2
Typists	**1,430**	**0.9**	**26.4**
Blue Collar Worker Supervisors	**1,270**	**0.8**	**24.5**
Receptionists	**1,260**	**0.8**	**52.9**
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	1,150	0.7	47.5
Licensed Vocational Nurses	**1,070**	**0.6**	**36.4**
Managers, Restaurants and Coffee Shops	**1,050**	**0.6**	**52.8**
Accounting Clerks	**1,040**	**0.6**	**33.3**
Clerical Supervisors	**1,010**	**0.6**	**36.5**
School Bus Drivers	1,010	0.6	129.5
Gardeners and Groundskeepers	1,010	0.6	38.5
Electricians	990	0.6	41.9
Tellers	970	0.6	43.5
Production Line Assemblers	970	0.6	42.4
Bartenders	970	0.6	44.3
Physicians and/or Surgeons	950	0.5	51.1
Plumbers and Pipefitters	920	0.5	69.7

Source: California State Employment Development Department, quoted by Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts, 1987, p. 116.

DISPLAY 15 Occupational Growth Between 1980 and 1990 in the Riverside/San Bernardino Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area with Existing Vocational/Technical Programs Offered by the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts

Occupation	Total Increase in Jobs	Programs Offered by Districts	
		Riverside	Mt. San Jacinto
Cashiers	5,080	X	X
Secretaries	4,240	X	X
General Clerks, Office	4,240	X	X
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	2,820		X
Registered Nurses	2,770	X	X
Bookkeepers	2,070	X	X
Automotive Mechanics	2,030	X	X
Accountants and Auditors	1,820	X	X
Store Managers	1,640	X	X
Typists	1,430	X	X
Blue Collar Worker Supervisors	1,270	X	X
Receptionists	1,260	X	X
Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,070	X	X
Managers, Restaurants and Coffee Shops	1,050		X
Accounting Clerks	1,040	X	X
Clerical Supervisors	1,010	X	X
Drafters	640	X	X
Diesel Mechanics	580	X	
Refrigeration Mechanics	540	X	
File Clerks	480	X	X
Computer Operators	330	X	X
Press and Plate Printers	300	X	
Bookbinding Occupations	280	X	
Correction Officers/Jailers	280	X	X
Radio and TV Servicers	150	X	X

Source: Employment Development Department, quoted by Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts, 1987, p. 116.

The West Center site is located very near the geographic center of the district, and is no more than 15 to 20 minutes from the cities of Elsinore, Perris, and Rancho California/Temecula. It is also located immediately adjacent to Interstate Highway 215 with excellent access to virtually all points to the north (Perris and Riverside), south (Rancho California/Temecula), and west (Elsinore) of the county where most of the population growth is expected to occur.

The Norco Center site is similarly located some two blocks east of Interstate Highway 15 in the virtual center of an area of major population growth. There should be no difficulty commuting to the center at virtually any time of the day or evening.

Of the three sites, the Moreno Valley site is furthest away from a major highway, but even then the distance is only about four miles to State Highway 60. The site is also located near major housing developments where travel distances will be two miles or less to the center. March Air Force Base to the west

DISPLAY 16 Proposed Academic and Vocational Programs in the Norco, Moreno Valley, and West Centers

Program	Riverside: Norco	Riverside: Moreno Valley	Mt. San Jacinto: West Center
Accounting	X	X	X
Administration of Justice	X	X	
Agri-Business	X		
Anthropology	X	X	
Art	X	X	X
Auto Technology	X		
Banking and Finance	X		
Biology	X	X	X
Botany	X	X	X
Business Administration	X	X	X
Chemistry	X	X	X
Computer and Information Systems	X	X	
Early Childhood Studies	X	X	
Economics	X	X	X
Electronics	X	X	X
English	X	X	X
Geography	X	X	
Geology		X	X
German	X	X	X
Health Science	X	X	
History	X	X	X
Home Economics	X	X	
Horticulture	X	X	
Humanities	X	X	X
Learning Skills	X	X	X
Management	X	X	X
Manual Communications	X	X	
Marketing	X	X	X
Mathematics	X	X	X
Medical Assisting		X	
Music	X	X	X
Nursing		X	
Office Administration	X	X	X
Philosophy	X		X
Physical Education	X		X
Physical Science	X	X	X
Physics	X		X
Political Science	X	X	X
Psychology	X	X	X
Real Estate	X	X	X
Sociology	X	X	X
Spanish	X	X	X
Speech	X	X	X
Supervision	X	X	X
Theatre Arts		X	
Work Experience	X	X	X

Source: Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts, 1987, p. 123-130.

does pose a barrier to Interstate Highway 215, but the Romona Expressway to the south of the site, as well as Allessandro Boulevard to the north, each of which is about two miles from the site, still offer access that is not unreasonable.

Physical, social, and demographic characteristics

10. *The characteristics (physical, social, demographic, etc.) of the location proposed for the new off-campus center must be included.*

Most of western Riverside County consists of rolling hills and low mountains separated by two valleys that run in a "V" shape from north to south, coming to a point at the Temecula Valley near the San Diego County border. Because of this natural configuration, there is excellent freeway access in a north/south direction, but the hills that frame the two valleys form a natural barrier that makes travel in an east/west direction more difficult. One ridge of hills separates Mt. San Jacinto College from the Perris/Sun City area, and another the Elsinore area from the site of the West Center.

The northwest corner of the county, from Norco to Riverside to Moreno Valley, is also characterized by

rolling hills, but there are extensive tracts of land that are more or less flat, including both the Norco and Moreno Valley properties, where no special construction problems are anticipated. The same can be said of the West Center property south of Sun City.

Demographic data are derived from several sources, including the State Department of Finance, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the county planning commission, and the local school and Community College districts. Age and sex distributions are shown in Displays 7 and 8, with ethnic distributions for the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto districts shown in Displays 17 and 18 on pages 26 and 27. The data supplied by Mt. San Jacinto includes only enrollment data between 1981 and 1985, but it is still very similar to the more detailed information on population and enrollment provided by the Riverside district. In each case, the white population predominates, with 68.9 percent of the enrollment at Riverside and 84.0 percent at Mt. San Jacinto. Black students represented about 10 percent of the enrollment in the Riverside district, but only 3 percent at Mt. San Jacinto, while Hispanic students attended at rates of 11.7 and 9.3 percent, respectively, even though their 1980 share of the Riverside district's total population was 18.0 percent and almost certainly grew in the intervening four years. For the entire county, the U.S. Bureau of the Census reported the following percentages for various ethnic groups in 1980: White, 82.2; Black, 4.6; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, 1.1; Asian and Pacific Islander, 1.4; and Other, 10.7 percent. Those of Spanish Origin were listed separately at 18.7 percent of the total.

Another indicator of the current ethnic makeup of Riverside County comes from school district attendance. These figures are shown in Display 19 on page 28, and, perhaps surprisingly given the dramatic demographic changes occurring statewide, indicate a relatively stable ethnic mix in the elementary and secondary schools between 1981 and 1986. Overall, where minority group members comprised 31.7 percent of the total enrollment in 1981, their share of the total had risen by less than 1 percent in the intervening five years to 32.4 percent.

The joint needs study contained a great deal of data on population, housing, employment, and industrial development, all of which tend to reinforce an observation offered previously in this report, that western Riverside County is growing rapidly, and is already a relatively prosperous area of the State. It appears that with its population projected to increase steadily well into the twenty-first century, and with land still relatively inexpensive -- the average selling price of a home in the Riverside/San Bernardino region was $93,944 in January of 1988 compared to $159,190 in Los Angeles, and $173,333 in Orange County -- many businesses are moving east.

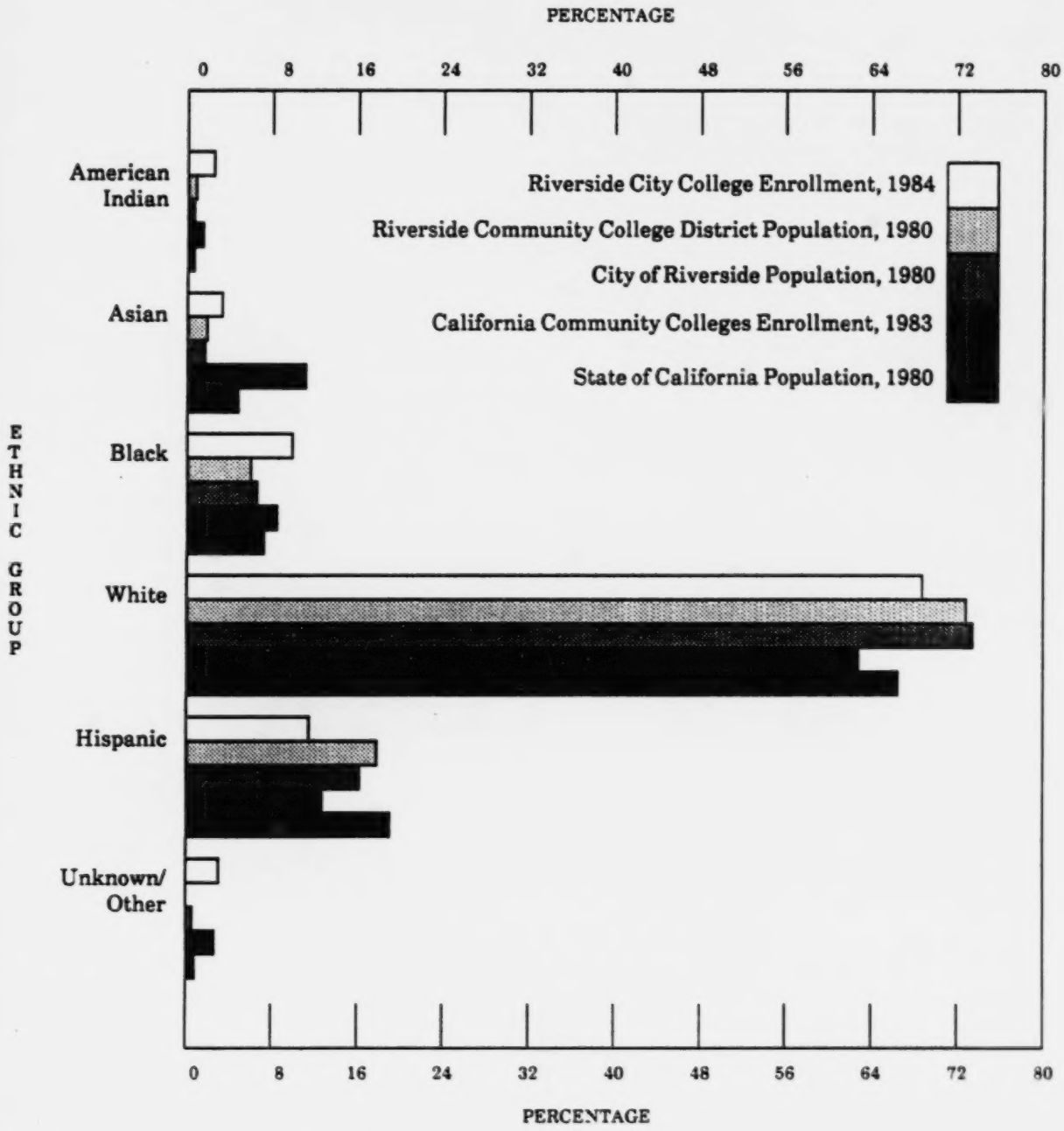
Access for the disadvantaged

11. *The off-campus center must facilitate access for the economically, educationally, and socially disadvantaged.*

Both the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto districts have indicated a sensitivity to the special needs of disadvantaged persons, and each described several strategies for accommodating them. Mentioned first is the fact that the centers will automatically increase access by being built far closer to several communities whose residents must travel long distances to attend either of the existing campuses. Beyond that, the joint needs study promises a full array of services, offered by full-time counselors, at each of the centers, including placement, testing, financial aid, and tutoring. It is also anticipated that the counselors will maintain close relationships with high schools in the area to explain Community College matriculation procedures and to encourage potential dropouts to continue their educations.

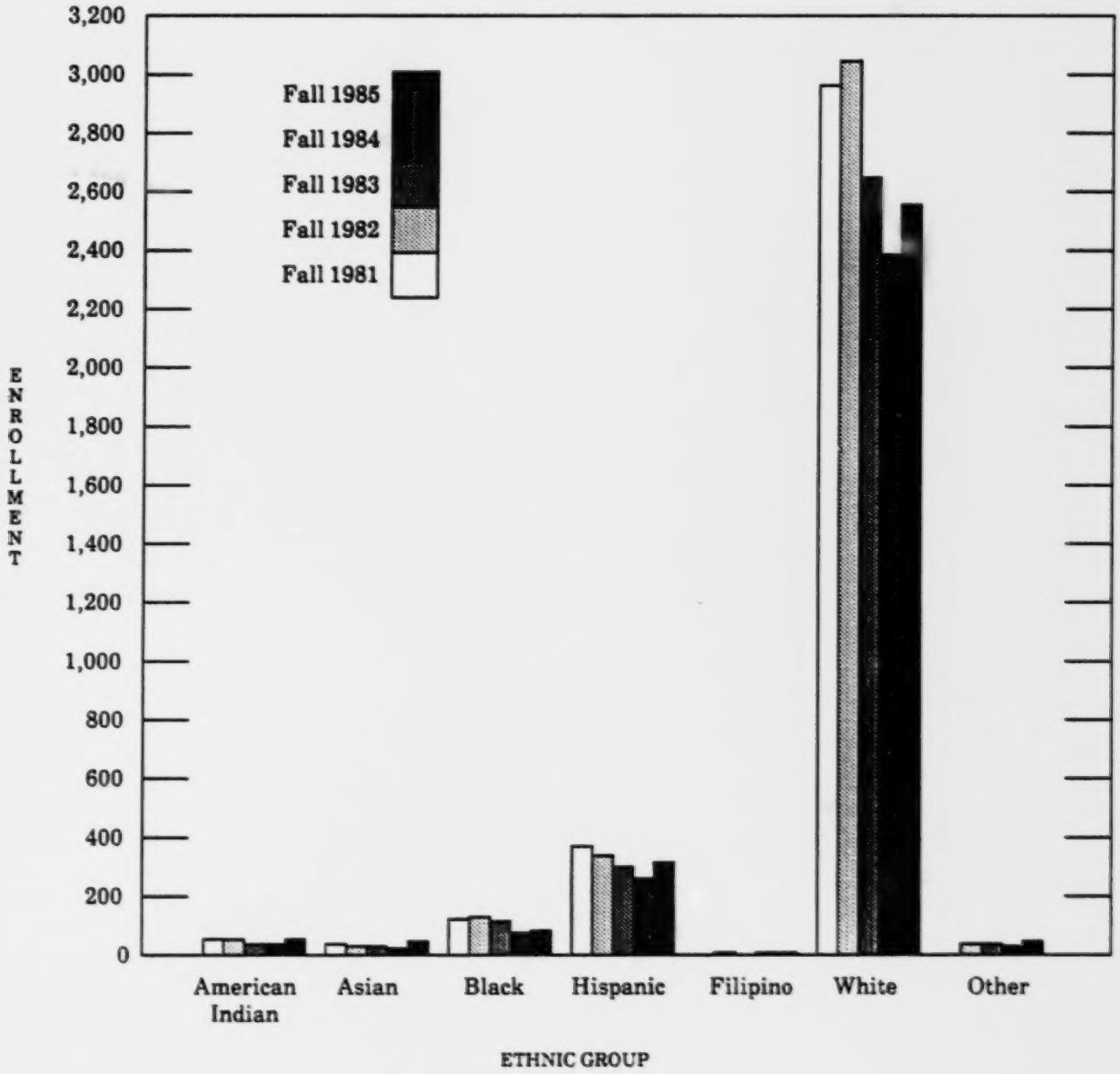
For physically handicapped persons, the joint needs study states: "All parking, walks and buildings will be accessible to disabled students. Doors with high-use, such as those in admissions, counseling and library will be automatic. Counseling and admission procedures will take into account the special services that such students require" (p. 120).

DISPLAY 17 Ethnicity of Riverside Community College Students, California Community College Students, and the Population of the City of Riverside, the Riverside Community College District, and the State of California, Various Years Between 1980 and 1984



Source: Riverside Community College District, 1986, p. 41.

DISPLAY 18 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District Ethnic Enrollments, Fall 1981 to Fall 1985



Source: Mt. San Jacinto Community College District, 1986, 41.

DISPLAY 19 Public School Enrollments in Districts Within the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College District Territory, 1981 and 1986, by Ethnicity

Category	1981		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mt. San Jacinto District Area				
American Indian	503	1.37%	466	0.83%
Asian/Pacific Islander	474	1.29	1,121	1.99
Filipino	118	0.32	87	0.15
Hispanic	7,904	21.57	11,281	20.02
Black	2,635	7.19	3,136	5.56
White	25,001	68.24	40,264	71.45
Total	36,635	100.00%	56,355	100.00%
Riverside District Area				
American Indian	258	0.37%	199	0.23%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,200	1.72	2,485	2.87
Filipino	186	0.27	293	0.34
Hispanic	14,909	21.32	19,988	23.10
Black	5,603	8.01	7,186	8.31
White	47,771	68.32	56,372	65.15
Total	69,927	100.00%	86,523	100.00%

Source: Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts, 1987, pp. 34 and 58.

3 *Conclusions and Recommendations*

Conclusions

In many ways, Riverside County in the late 1980s is exhibiting the kind of growth pattern that characterized the San Fernando Valley in the 1950s and '60s and Orange County in the 1960s and '70s. In those decades, hundreds of thousands of people, seeking affordable housing and access to employment opportunities, left the Los Angeles basin for the northern valley and the southeastern orange groves. Now that housing costs have risen beyond the reach of most young families in those areas, the exodus has continued into southern San Bernardino and western Riverside Counties -- an area also known as the "Inland Empire."

This pattern of growth in southern California has now become familiar, as have the responses of the public segments of California higher education. The 1950s and '60s witnessed the establishment outside the central Los Angeles area of two University of California campuses (Riverside, 1954; and Irvine, 1965), three State University campuses (Fullerton, 1957; Northridge, 1958, and San Bernardino, 1960), and nine Community Colleges (College of the Desert, 1958; Barstow, 1959; Victor Valley, 1960; Mt. San Jacinto, 1962; Cypress and Golden West, 1966; Saddleback, 1967; and College of the Canyons, 1969); and the 1970s added three others -- Crafton Hills in 1972, Coastline in 1976, and Irvine Valley in 1979.

Although Orange and Los Angeles Counties are still growing, the major focus of growth has shifted to Riverside, and the two districts that comprise all of the western region of that county have responded in similar ways to their counterparts in Los Angeles and Orange. In considering the two areas, it is instructive to compare the number of institutions to population, for the relationship between the two has often provided a general guide to future development. By 1995, Los Angeles County is projected to have 8.9 million people and 21 Community Colleges, or approximately one college for each 424,000 people. That year in Orange County, the projection is for 2.5 million people and eight Community Colleges -- one for each 312,000 people. In Riverside County, with a 1995 projection of 1.2 million, the two existing colleges would generate a ratio of one for each 600,000 people, and it is certain that that ratio will increase in future years if no new facilities are added.

By the turn of the century, Riverside's population should reach 1.4 million, and if the three proposed centers are expanded into campuses, the ratio then would be one campus for each 280,000, somewhat richer than Los Angeles, but only slightly more than Orange. Statewide, the 1995 ratio is projected to be about one campus for each 292,000 people, assuming no expansion of the current total of 106 Community College campuses. Accordingly, it appears that Riverside's Community Colleges have submitted plans that are reasonably consistent with practices in other parts of the State in general, and with southern California in particular.

Based on this background, and the analysis contained in Chapter Two, the Commission offers the following seven conclusions:

1. The enrollment projections provided by the Department of Finance indicate that each of the three centers will have sufficient enrollments to be viable financially and to provide a relatively broad curriculum (Criterion 1).

2. Both the Mt. San Jacinto and Riverside districts have considered a wide range of alternatives to their current proposals and have engaged in a lengthy and comprehensive planning process. The fact that the districts were able to secure all three sites at no public expense constitutes an affirmation of the competence of their planning processes. The additional fact that, at the urging of both the Chancellor's Office and the Commission, both districts cooperated fully in the development of a single needs study for the entire region, one in which seven major alternatives, as well as various subsets, were discussed at length,

also offers strong evidence that all reasonable alternatives have been considered (Criterion 2).

3. Both districts have provided evidence of wide consultation with adjacent institutions, and letters are on file indicating that none of these institutions object to the construction of the three proposed centers (Criteria 3 and 7).

4. Concerning academic planning and community support (Criteria 4, 5, and 9), both districts have cooperated for over ten years to eliminate unnecessary duplication and to assure that many high-cost programs and facilities are provided in only one district. In addition, community support has been sustained and widespread, with numerous letters and newspaper articles and editorials on file that support all three centers.

5. The physical, social, and demographic characteristics of the area have been fully described in the documentation submitted by the districts. In each case, commuting times to each site are reasonable. (Criteria 8 and 10).

6. Both districts have indicated a sensitivity to the special problems encountered by handicapped and disadvantaged students, and have accommodated these concerns into both their construction plans and their staffing arrangements (Criterion 11). Full-time counselors will be in residence at all three centers to provide needed services.

7. Although it is not stated specifically in the criteria themselves, one of the Commission's general concerns is that the planning process be prudent, and it appears from the evidence submitted, and from a site visit by Commission staff, that that informal requirement has also been met. Planning is, at best, an imprecise science, and it is therefore incumbent that planners not only take sufficient time to consider all reasonable options, but that they also maintain as much flexibility as possible. The Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto districts have done both admirably. Not only have they been sensitive to geography and transportation systems in choosing locations for the centers, they have also proposed modest operations that can either remain as off-campus centers or be converted into full-service campuses as conditions warrant. Such a conservative yet flexible approach to providing for the educational needs of the area might well be emulated by other districts around the State.

Recommendations

Based on the above conclusions, the Commission offers these three recommendations:

RECOMMENDATION 1: The Moreno Valley and Norco Centers of the Riverside Community College District should be approved as permanent off-campus centers.

RECOMMENDATION 2: The West Center of the Mt. San Jacinto Community College District should be approved as a permanent off-campus center.

RECOMMENDATION 3: If either the Mt. San Jacinto or Riverside districts decide to convert any of the off-campus centers approved in this report to full-service campuses, a proposal to do so should be submitted to the Commission for its approval. That submission should occur at least two years prior to the anticipated date of conversion.

Appendix A

Guidelines and Procedures for the Review of New Campuses and Off-Campus Centers

NOTE: The following material is reproduced from Report 82-34 of the California Postsecondary Education Commission, which the Commission adopted on September 20, 1982.

Preface

It has been many years since a new campus was authorized for either the University of California or the California State University, and it is not anticipated that any will be proposed in the immediate future. In the past five years, the only authorized new campuses have been Orange County Community Colleges. Off-campus centers, however, continue to be proposed from time to time, and it is probable that some new centers will be offered for Commission review and recommendation in the future.

In April of 1975, the Commission adopted policies relating to the review of new campuses and centers, and revised those policies in September of 1978. The purpose was to provide the segments with specific directions whereby they could conform to two *Education Code* sections. The first of these directs the Commission to review proposals for new campuses and off-campus centers of public postsecondary education and to advise the Legislature and the Governor on the need for and location of these new campuses and centers (*Education Code* 66903). The second states the Legislature's intent that no funds for the acquisition of sites or for the construction of new campuses and off-campus centers by the public segments be authorized without the Commission's recommendation.

The 1975 document -- and the 1978 revision -- outlined the Commission's basic assumptions under which the guidelines and procedures were developed, and specified the proposals subject to Commission review, the criteria for reviewing proposals, the schedule to be followed by the segments when they submit proposals, and the required contents of "Needs Studies." As experience was gained with the guidelines, it became clear that some confusion was generated by this format, and that some instructions appeared to be ambiguous or difficult to interpret. In addition, there was the problem of applying the guidelines to operations that had been started totally with non-State funds -- especially Community College off-campus centers initiated solely with local money -- a distinction of considerable substance prior to passage of Proposition 13, but less meaningful thereafter. In several cases, doubt arose as to whether an existing center had been previously recommended by the Commission or "grandfathered" in by being initiated before the guidelines were adopted. In other cases, although the Commission was notified, it took no action because no State money was involved or anticipated. When State funds were later requested, some districts acquired the mistaken impression that a favorable recommendation had been secured, and were surprised to learn that they had to participate in an extended review process with no assurance that State funds would be approved. The purpose of this document is to resolve the questions and ambiguities surrounding the original (1975) and updated (1978) guidelines. To that end -- although large sections remain virtually unchanged -- three major revisions are included:

1. The original guidelines stated that the Commission would review new off-campus centers "that will require either State or local funding for acquisition, remodeling or construction, and/or (2) those planned for use for three or more years at a given location, and which (a) will offer courses in two or more certificate and/or degree pro-

grams, and/or (b) will have a headcount enrollment of 500 or more."

The revised guidelines included in this document specify the need for review and recommendation only for operations "that will require State funding for construction, acquisition, remodeling, or lease. Those operations involving no State funds may be considered by the Commission for review and recommendation, but are reported primarily for inventory purposes." The location, program, and enrollment criteria are removed from the guidelines, leaving State funding the sole condition for requiring the Commission's recommendation. Review requirements for centers which have been in existence for several years at the time State funds are requested are specified below.

2. The original guidelines contained both "Criteria" for reviewing new proposals and a section entitled "Content of Needs Study" which was largely repetitive. In this document, the latter section has been subsumed under an expanded "Criteria" section.

3. The time schedules in the original guidelines and procedures were inconsistent between the four-year segments and the Community Colleges. This revision attempts to make the schedules more consistent for all segments.

Without question, the most difficult problem surrounding the Commission's role in the review of new campuses and off-campus centers concerns operations started without State money but needing State money at a later date. Obviously, it is impossible to ignore the fact that such operations exist, but at the same time, the Commission cannot allow prior existence to constitute a higher priority for State funds than would be accorded a proposal for a completely new facility. Were existing campuses and centers given such a priority, it could encourage the segments to "seed" new operations from non-State sources on the assumption that State money could be obtained more easily later. Accordingly, the Commission must regard any request for State funds, whether for an existing or new campus or center, as being applicable to a new operation. Thus, while these guidelines and procedures require Commission review and recommendation only for State-funded operations, the Commission strongly suggests that any segment anticipating the need for State funds later take steps to secure the Commission's favorable recommendation at the earliest possible time. If such steps are taken, it should be possible to avoid denying funds to an existing center.

Although these guidelines and procedures are directed to public postsecondary education, the Commission invites and encourages the independent colleges and universities and the private vocational schools to submit their proposals for new campuses and off-campus centers to the Commission for review, thus facilitating the statewide planning activities of the Commission. This invitation to the independent segment was first extended by the Commission on April 14, 1975, at the time these guidelines and procedures were first approved. A similar invitation was extended on March 17, 1980, with respect to degree programs to be offered at off-campus locations (*Degrees of Diversity: Off-Campus Education in California*, California Postsecondary Education Commission Report No. 80-5, p. 100).

Assumptions basic to the development of guidelines and procedures for Commission review of proposals for new campuses and off-campus centers

The following assumptions are considered to be central to the development of a procedure for Commission review of proposals for new campuses and off-campus centers.

- The University of California and the California State University will continue to admit every eligible undergraduate applicant, although the applicant may be subject to redirection from the campus of first choice.

- The University of California plans and develops its campuses on the basis of statewide need.

- The California State University plans and develops its campuses on the basis of statewide needs and special regional considerations.

- The California Community Colleges plan and develop their campuses and off-campus centers on the basis of open enrollment for all students capable of benefiting from the instruction and on the basis of local needs.

- Planned enrollment capacities are established for and observed by all campuses of public postsecondary education. These capacities are determined on the basis of statewide and institutional economies, campus environment, limitations on campus size, program and student mix, and internal organization. Planned capacities are established by the governing boards of Community College districts (and reviewed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges), the Trustees of the California State University, and the Regents of the University of California. These capacities are subject to review and recommendation by the Commission.

Proposals subject to Commission review

New campuses

The Commission will review proposals for all new campuses of the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges.

New off-campus centers

For the purposes of this section, "State funds" are defined as any and all monies from State General Fund appropriations and/or property tax revenues.

University of California and California State University: The Commission is concerned with off-campus educational operations established and administered by a campus of either segment, the central administration of either segment, or by a consortium of colleges and/or universities sponsored wholly or in part by either of the above. Operations that are to be reported to the Commission for review are those which will provide instruction in programs leading to degrees, and which will require State funding for construction, acquisition, remodeling, or lease. Those that involve funding from other than State sources may be considered by the Commission for review and recommendation, but need be reported only as part of the Commission's *Inventory of Off-Campus Facilities and Programs* (*Education Code* Sec. 66903[13]).

California Community Colleges: The Commission is concerned with off-campus operations established and administered by an existing Community College, a Community College district, or by a consortium of colleges and universities sponsored wholly or in part by either of the above. Operations to be reported to the Commission for review and recommendation are those that will require State funding (as defined above) for construction, acquisition, remodeling, or lease. Those operations not involving State funds may be considered by the Commission for review and recommendation, but need be reported only as part of the Commission's *Inventory of Off-Campus Facilities and Programs*.

Consortia: When a consortium involves more than one public segment, or a public and the independent segment, one of those segments must assume primary responsibility for presenting the proposal to the Commission for review.

All Proposals: All off-campus operations must be reported to the Commission, either through the requirements of these guidelines and procedures, or through the *Inventory of Off-Campus Facilities and Programs*. Any off-campus center established without State funds will be considered to be a new center as of the time State funds are requested for construction, acquisition, remodeling, or lease.

Criteria for reviewing proposals

All proposals for new campuses and off-campus centers required by these guidelines to be submitted by any segment of higher education in California must include a comprehensive "Needs Study." This study must satisfy all of the criteria specified below, and will constitute the basis for the Commission's evaluation of proposals. As noted in the Preface, all first-time requests for State funds will be considered as applying to new operations, regardless of the length of time such campuses or centers have been in existence.

Criteria for reviewing new campuses

1. Enrollment projections should be sufficient to justify the establishment of the campus. For the proposed new campus, and for each of the existing campuses in the district or system, enrollment projections for each of the first ten years of operation, and for the fifteenth and twentieth years, must be provided. For an existing campus, all previous enrollment experience must also be provided. Department of Finance enrol-

lment projections must be included in any needs study.

2. Alternatives to establishing a campus must be considered. These alternatives must include: (1) the possibility of establishing an off-campus center instead of a campus; (2) the expansion of existing campuses; and (3) the increased utilization of existing campuses.

3. Other segments, institutions, and the community in which the campus is to be located must be consulted during the planning process for the new campus. Strong local or regional interest in the proposed campus must be demonstrated.

4. Statewide enrollment projected for the University of California should exceed the planned enrollment capacity of existing University campuses. If statewide enrollment does not exceed the planned enrollment capacity for the system, compelling statewide needs for the establishment of the new campus must be demonstrated.

5. Projected statewide enrollment demand on the California State University system should exceed the planned enrollment capacity of existing State University campuses. If statewide enrollment does not exceed the planned enrollment capacity for the system, compelling regional needs must be demonstrated.

6. Projected enrollment demand on a Community College district should exceed the planned enrollment capacity of existing district campuses. If district enrollment does not exceed the planned enrollment capacity of existing district campuses, compelling local needs must be demonstrated.

7. The establishment of a new University of California or California State University campus must take into consideration existing and projected enrollments in the neignboring institutions of its own and of other segments.

8. The establishment of a new Community College campus must not reduce existing and projected enrollments in adjacent Community Colleges -- either within the district proposing the new campus or in adjacent districts -- to a level that will damage their economy of operation, or create excess enrollment capacity at these institutions, or lead to an unnecessary duplication of programs.

9. Enrollments projected for Community College campuses must be within a reasonable commuting time of the campus, and should exceed the minimum size for a Community College district established by legislation (1,000 units of average daily attendance [ADA] two years after opening).

10. The programs projected for the new campus must be described and justified.

11. The characteristics (physical, social, demographic, etc.) of the location proposed for the new campus must be included.

12. The campus must facilitate access for the economically, educationally, and socially disadvantaged.

Criteria for reviewing new off-campus centers

1. Enrollment projections should be sufficient to justify the establishment of the new off-campus center. Five-year projections must be provided for the proposed center, with enrollments indicated to be sufficient to justify its establishment. For the University of California and the California State University, five-year projections of the nearest campus of the segment proposing the center must also be provided. For the Community Colleges, five-year projections of all district campuses, and of any other campuses within ten miles of the proposed center, regardless of district, must be provided. When State funds are requested for an existing center, all previous enrollment experience must also be provided. Department of Finance enrollment estimates must be included in any needs study.

2. The segment proposing an off-campus center must submit a comprehensive cost/benefit analysis of all alternatives to establishing the center. This analysis must include: (1) the expansion of existing campuses; (2) the expansion of existing off-campus centers in the area; (3) the increased utilization of existing campus and off-campus centers; and (4) the possibility of using leased or donated space in instances where the center is to be located in facilities proposed to be owned by the campus.

3. Other public segments and adjacent institutions, public or private, must be consulted during the planning process for the new off-campus center.

4. Programs to be offered at the proposed center must meet the needs of the community in which the center is to be located. Strong local or regional interest in the proposed facility must be demonstrated.

5. The proposed off-campus center must not lead to an unnecessary duplication of programs at neighboring campuses or off-campus centers, regardless of segment or district boundaries.

6. The establishment of University and State University off-campus centers should take into consideration existing and projected enrollment in adjacent institutions, regardless of segment.

7. The location of a Community College off-campus center should not cause reductions in existing or projected enrollments in adjacent Community Colleges, regardless of district, to a level that would damage their economy of operation, or create excess enrollment capacity, at these institutions.

8. The proposed off-campus center must be located within a reasonable commuting time for the majority of residents to be served.

9. The programs projected for the new off-campus center must be described and justified.

10. The characteristics (physical, social, demographic, etc.) of the location proposed for the new off-campus center must be included.

11. The off-campus center must facilitate access for the economically, educationally, and socially disadvantaged.

Schedule for submitting proposals for new campuses and off-campus centers

The basic intent of the time schedule for submitting proposals to establish new campuses and off-campus centers is to involve Commission staff early in the planning process and to make certain that elements needed for Commission review are developed within the needs study described previously in these guidelines and procedures.

The schedules suggested below are dependent upon the dates when funding for the new campus or off-campus center is included in the Governor's Budget and subsequently approved by the Legislature. Prior to the date of funding, certain events must occur, including: (1) a needs study to be authorized and conducted with notification to the Commission; (2) district and/or system approval of the proposed campus or off-campus center; (3) Commission review and recommendation; (4) budget preparation by segmental staff; (5) segmental approval of the budget; (6) Department of Finance review for inclusion in the Governor's Budget; (7) consideration by the Legislature; and (8) signing of the budget bill by the Governor.

Specific schedules are suggested below for all proposals for new campuses and off-campus centers requiring State funds for construction, acquisition, remodeling, or lease. As noted previously, however, the Commission may review proposals for new campuses and off-campus centers, regardless of the source of funding. This may require revisions in the suggested schedules. Therefore, the specific timetables outlined below should be considered as guidelines for the development of proposals and not deadlines. However, timely Commission notification of, and participation in the needs study, is important, and will be a factor considered in the Commission's review of proposals.

Schedule for new campuses

University of California and California State University

1. Needs study authorized by the Regents of the University of California or by the Trustees of the California State University, with notification to the Commission (30 months before funding).

2. Needs study conducted by segmental staff with appropriate participation by Commission staff (29-19 months before funding).

3. Regents or Trustees approve new campus (18 months before funding).

4. Approval review by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (17-15 months before funding).

5. Budget preparation by segmental staff (14-11 months before funding).

6. Budget approval by Regents or Trustees (10 months before funding).
7. Review by the Department of Finance (9-7 months before funding).
8. Consideration by the Legislature (6-0 months before funding).
9. Funding.

California Community Colleges

1. Needs study authorized by the local district board with notification to the Board of Governors and the Commission (32 months before funding).
2. Needs study conducted by the district staff with appropriate participation by staff from the Board of Governors and the Commission (31-21 months before funding).
3. Local board approves campus (20 months before funding).
4. Approval review by the Board of Governors (19-18 months before funding).
5. Approval review by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (17-16 months before funding).
6. Budget preparation by the Board of Governors' staff and the Department of Finance review (15-3 months before funding).
7. Consideration by the Legislature (3-0 months before funding).
8. Funding.

Schedule for new off-campus centers

University of California and California State University

1. Needs study authorized by the segment with notification to the Commission (12 months before funding).
2. Needs study conducted by segmental staff with appropriate participation by Commission staff (11-9 months before funding).
3. Regents or Trustees approve new off-campus center (9 months before funding).
4. Review by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (8-6 months before funding).
5. Budget preparation by segmental staff (8-6 months before funding).
6. Review by the Department of Finance (6-3 months before funding).
7. Consideration by the Legislature (3-0 months before funding).
8. Funding.

California Community Colleges

1. Needs study authorized by local district board with notification to the Board of Governors and the Commission (18-16 months before funding).
2. Needs study conducted by district staff with appropriate participation by staff from the Board of Governors and the Commission (15-13 months before funding).
3. Local board approves off-campus center (12-11 months before funding).
4. Needs study submitted to the Board of Governors (9 months before funding).
5. Approval review by the Board of Governors (9 months before funding).
6. Needs study submitted to the California Postsecondary Education Commission (8 months before funding).
7. Approval review by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (8-6 months before funding).
8. Budget preparation by the Board of Governors and review by the Department of Finance (6-3 months before funding).
9. Consideration by the Legislature (3-0 months before funding).
10. Funding.

Appendix B

**Letter from David L. Houtrouw, Facilities Planner,
California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office
to Neil Yoneji, Dean of Business Services,
Mt. San Jacinto Community College District,
September 19, 1986**

CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1107 NINTH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
(916) 445-8752 445-8283

September 19, 1986

Mr. Neil Yoneji
Dean of Business Services
Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
1499 North State Street
San Jacinto, California 92383-2399

Dear Mr. Yoneji:

Subject: West Center

Mt. San Jacinto Community College District's proposal to establish a new educational center in the western portion of the district has been taken off the Board of Governor's October 30-31, 1986 calendar. Staff in the Chancellor's Office are being assigned to conduct a regional analysis of growth and the commensurate need for facilities in the area. This analysis will likely include Riverside Community College District, and could include other impacted districts as well.

You will be notified when a future date can be set for the Board's review of the District's proposal. Please call me at (916) 445-8283 with any questions you may have.

Respectfully,

David L. Houtrouw
Facilities Planner

DH:pb

cc: Dennis Mayer
Vernon Armstrong

bcc: Bill Storey

Appendix C

Letter from Charles A. Kane, Superintendent/President, Riverside Community College and L. A. Grady, Interim Superintendent, Mt. San Jacinto Community College to Clarence Mangham, Dean of Facilities Planning, California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, July 1, 1987

July 1, 1987

Facilities Planning
RECEIVED
JUL 6 1987

Dr. Clarence Mangham
Dean, Facilities Planning
California Community Colleges
1107 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Dr. Mangham:

Enclosed is a revised copy of the Regional Study completed by Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts. We believe we have addressed the questions presented to us at our meeting in March.

If there had been questions regarding the urgent need for additional educational facilities to serve the western part of Riverside County, those questions have been answered. The study established "need" based upon the incredible population growth and the clearly established fact that large numbers of students do not now have access to community college education because of unreasonable travel times. The number of unserved students in the three geographical areas is, in fact, larger than the enrollment in many of the existing community colleges in the State.

Appropriateness of the location of facilities (i.e., areas to be served) has been validated by demographic studies and travel time surveys. The regional study of educational programs has led to better inter-district communication and set the stage for the most effective utilization of existing facilities and the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of proposed facilities.

Since this is an experimental effort on the part of all of us, this document is submitted in loose-leaf form with the request that it be considered in relation to the extent to which it meets the criteria in Title 5, the Chancellor's Outline, and CPEC criteria. Since it was necessary in the report to consider all of the above, it was not feasible to use any single set of guidelines as an outline.

The Districts believe that they have gone beyond the initial intent of the study, and have experienced pride in pioneering this effort with the Chancellor's Office. There is a pressing need to move forward with the decision making process and to make certain that we meet the necessary deadlines.

We welcome your prompt attention to the study. We recommend that you make your review of the study, and following that review, we send the appropriate persons from our districts to Sacramento to meet with you and others to achieve closure on this project.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Kane
Superintendent/President
Riverside Community College

L. A. Grandy
Interim Superintendent
Mt. San Jacinto Community College

Appendix D

California Community Colleges Board of Governors
Agenda Item Regarding Proposed New Education Centers
for Riverside County, October 29-30, 1987

Board of Governors of the
California Community Colleges
October 29-30, 1987

PROPOSED NEW EDUCATION CENTERS FOR RIVERSIDE COUNTY

3

For Information

Summary

This item is brought to the Board for its review of the Mt. San Jacinto and Riverside Community College Districts' request for approval to establish three new educational centers in the western region of Riverside County. One center is proposed for the western portion of Mt. San Jacinto Community College District (CCD). Two other educational centers are proposed for the communities of Norco and Moreno Valley in Riverside Community College District.

This item includes the following elements:

1. an overview of Board regulations;

2. a description of the background and nature of the proposal;

3. a discussion of the need for, objectives of, and alternatives to the proposed centers; and

4. staff analysis and recommendation.

This item is for information only at this time and will be returned to the Board in December for action.

Staff Presentation: *Joseph M. Freitas, Vice Chancellor*
Administration and Finance

David L. Houtrouw
Facilities Planning

Background

Statutory Provisions Pertaining to the Establishment of New Educational Centers

Standards and responsibilities for establishing new colleges and educational centers are found in Title 5, Division 6, Chapter 11, beginning with Section 55825, and Education Code Section 81810. The regulations provide that to establish new colleges or educational centers a community college district shall prepare and submit a proposal to the Chancellor's Office containing at least three elements: (1) assessment of needs and preferences, (2) identification of objectives, and (3) analysis of alternative delivery systems.

The *assessment of needs and preference* must include the identification of community characteristics, enrollment projections, evidence of community support, program preferences, and labor market conditions. *Identification of objectives* addresses how educational needs and preferences are to be evaluated and met. Finally, *analysis of alternative delivery systems* requires criteria for selecting a proposed solution from a series of alternative approaches to the educational needs.

The Chancellor's Office analyzes the proposal and recommends approval or disapproval to the Board of Governors. The analysis is to stress interdistrict concerns and alternative delivery systems. If the Board of Governors approves the proposal, it is transmitted to the district and the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) for its required review and approval.

Proposal Background

Riverside County is currently the fastest growing region in the state. An in-migration of people from Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties is transforming vast stretches of once rural/agricultural land into new urban and suburban communities. Existing small communities are being enveloped by rapid residential and commercial development.

A large portion of the population commutes to employment in Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. Industry, however, is also moving into this region. Relatively low real estate costs, a skilled labor pool, and access to national and international markets are cited as major factors contributing to expanding industrial growth.

Although most population growth is occurring along the freeways serving western Riverside County, growth is also occurring in San Bernardino County to the immediate north of Riverside County. The focus of this proposal consists of the areas along the corridors formed by the opening of Interstates 15 and 215 south and east of the City of Riverside and bisected by the boundary of Mt. San Jacinto and Riverside Community College Districts (see appendix for map).

Studies conducted by Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto reveal that student participation rates at the two existing community colleges are highly correlated to the distance students must travel to attend class. Communities in excess of a twenty- minute commute from a campus are not effectively served.

Both Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto districts have formulated long-range plans to meet the educational needs of their burgeoning population. Pursuant to current Board regulations, this planning was initially pursued independently in each district. The Mt. San Jacinto Community College District study of need supported a new educational center in the western portion of that district. Concurrently, Riverside Community College District announced its pending proposal to establish two additional educational centers within its districts. The timing and the proximity of the proposed new educational centers, as well as the shared characteristics of the region, led staff of the Chancellor's Office and CPEC to require a unified study of the region to ensure coordination, avoid duplication and provide a comprehensive approach to the region's needs.

This proposal, therefore, represents the combined requests of two districts to establish three distinct educational centers to meet current and projected needs of the region.

The Proposal

Mt. San Jacinto CCD requests Board authorization to establish an education center to be called West Center at a site adjacent to I-15 near Newport Road approximately midway between Perris, Lake Elsinore and Temecula (see Appendix A for map of area). The district has received a donation of fifty acres of land from the John Lusk Company in a new 2,000-acre residential development called Menifee Village. Initial plans for development call for 27,875 assignable square feet (asf) of academic, administrative and support facilities in three buildings. To avoid an 18-month budget cycle delay, proposals to fund site development and working drawings for buildings are part of the 1988-89 capital outlay budget proposal reviewed by the Board in July. (Funding of these projects will not proceed without the approval of the Board of Governors and the subsequent endorsement of CPEC).

Riverside CCD requests authorization to establish an educational center located in the Moreno Valley and another in the City of Norco. The Moreno Valley Center is proposed to be located on 132 acres of land donated by the Robert P. Wormington Company to the district situated within a 4,000-acre planned community. Initial plans call for 35,255 asf of academic administrative and support facilities.

The Norco Center is proposed to be sited on 141 acres of land donated to the District by the U. S. Government. Initial plans for development of the center call for 33,048 asf of academic, administrative, and support facilities. Requests to fund site

development and working drawings for both centers have been included in the 1988-89 capital outlay budget proposal. Here again, funding will not proceed without Board approval and CPEC approval.

Chancellor's Office Review Process

Both Mt. San Jacinto and Riverside districts notified Chancellor's staff of their intention to submit formal proposals. In February 1986, staff from the Facilities Planning and Utilization Unit of the Chancellor's Office, along with representatives from the Department of Finance and the CPEC, visited the Mt. San Jacinto CCD. At that time, the district had narrowed its search for an appropriate site to three potential locations in an area north of the junction of Interstates 15 and 215. In September 1986, Riverside CCD invited members of the same agencies to view its plans for two new centers within its district. At that time the District had already selected the two sites and was finalizing arrangements to receive the land donations. As noted earlier, it was determined at the conclusion of that visit that a joint plan would be required of the two districts.

Staff of four divisions within the Chancellor's Office (Fiscal Affairs, Academic Affairs, Student Services and Programs, and Policy Development) were convened to review elements of the joint proposal. The objective of this review was to address the validity and comprehensiveness of the proposal. Primary responsibility for coordination and completion of the review was vested with the Facilities Planning and Utilization Unit.

Steps taken in the review of the joint plan included:

1. Verification of data and independent inquiries.

2. Coordination with affected state control agencies such as the Department of Finance, CPEC, and the Legislative Analyst's Office.

3. Communications with surrounding postsecondary institutions.

4. Inspection of the proposed sites.

5. Verification of compliance with requirements of the Education Code and the California Administrative Code (see "Findings" below).

6. Reasonableness of conclusions reached by the districts' staffs.

Findings

The organization of findings follows the sequence in Title 5, Division 6, Chapter 11, "New Colleges and Educational Centers."

- ***The community area and characteristic of individuals to be served must be identified adequately.***

1. **Regional Characteristics:**

   The western portion of Riverside County served by the two districts consists of approximately 2140 square miles. Existing communities include Riverside, Jurupa, Mira Loma, Norco, Corona, Moreno Valley, Perris, Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake Temecula, Banning, Beaumont, Hemet and San Jacinto. This region is rapidly evolving from small urban, suburban and agricultural communities into large urban residential and light industrial communities. According to California Department of Finance and Southern California Association of Governments reports, the Riverside/San Bernardino metropolitan area is the fastest growth region in the state. A projected population growth factor of 1.76 between 1980 and 1990 is being realized in the area. This rapid expansion includes a growth factor of 1.5 for the 15-24 year age group, which constitutes a major source of community college enrollments (see Appendix B).

   An in-migration of home seekers from Orange and Los Angeles counties accounts for much of the population growth. This is attributable to the average price of a new home being approximately one-half the cost of comparable housing in Orange County. Accordingly, a substantial portion of the population commutes to jobs in adjacent counties. Industrial growth is lagging behind the overall population growth. The rate of commercial growth, however, is increasing due to a favorable economic climate, relatively inexpensive land, access to markets and availability of a labor force. This pattern of growth is similar to that experienced in Orange and in Los Angeles counties in prior decades.

2. Characteristics of Communities to be Served:

   a. Moreno Valley Center

      This community, located between Riverside to the west and Beaumont to the east, is currently the fastest growing city in the United States. It is served by State Highway 60 which runs east-west and I-215 which runs north-south. Growth is primarily in single-family residence housing. Business and industrial expansion have also recently begun to occur in the fields of high technology and aerospace. A new $1.5 billion

international trade center is expected to bring thousands of jobs to the community. An expansion of Lake Perris, which serves as the terminus of the California Aqueduct System, is expected to have both a recreational and economic impact on the community. Based on dated 1980 census data, 79% of families had an income below $30,000. This statistic is dated and does not necessarily reflect the income level of current new residents. In 1980 the population was 28,000; it is currently 86,000 and still climbing at a rate of 1000 per month. Population forecasts for 1990 have already been exceeded.

To best understand changes in the ethnicity of the area, Riverside CCD has relied upon public school K-12 ethnicity report for 1981 and 1986. Until 1990 census data are available, this method is the most viable one for analyzing area ethnicity. Differences between 1980 census data and 1981 K-12 school enrollment data are illustrated below:

	1980 Census	1981 K-12	1986 K-12
American Indian	1%	.32%	.19%
Asian	4%	5.31%	5.17%
Hispanic	13%	15.05%	16.96%
Black	10%	15.12%	14.17%
White	72%	64.20%	63.52%

It should be noted that the numbers of K-12 students increased 89.31% between 1981 and 1986.

b. Norco Center

The proposed location of this new educational center will primarily serve the communities of Norco, Corona, and La Sierra, located to the west and southwest of the City of Riverside. Corona is an old, established community which is presently experiencing a population explosion. Norco, on the other hand, is a more rural community which continues to make an effort to limit growth in order to maintain a rural environment. The completion of I-15 through Norco in 1990 will undoubtedly result in accelerated growth pressures. According to 1980 census data, 70% of families in the area have incomes below $30,000. Again, this is dated information and does not necessarily reflect new growth.

Corona and Norco are projected to grow with Riverside from a population of 240,000 in 1980 to 275,000 in 1990 and to 314,000 in the year 2000.

Existing data indicate a higher percentage of Hispanics in the Norco/Corona area than in other areas in the Riverside CCD. The 1980 census figures show that 25% of the population in the Norco/Corona area is Hispanic. Comparison of 1981 and 1986 enrollment in K-12 schools is consistent with the census data.

	1980 Census	1981 K-12	1986 K-12
American Indian	1%	.32%	.18%
Asian	1%	1.02%	1.87%
Hispanic	25%	24.67%	26.43%
Black	1%	2.01%	3.10%
White	72%	71.88%	68.39%

c. West Center

This center is to be located on fifty acres of donated land along I-215 north of Temecula/Rancho California. It is intended to serve the communities of Temecula/Rancho California, Lake Elsinore and Perris. The area consists of two north-south parallel valleys converging in the south. The area was made accessible by completion of I-15 and I-215 and is now experiencing the growth phenomena common to western Riverside County. Much of the land in these valleys is under development. There are several vast residential developments which contribute to the changing character of this area. Commercial development is characterized by the Rancho California Industrial Park near the convergence of the two freeways. There still remains considerable agricultural land in the area.

The Temecula area is the fastest growing area among the communities to be served by West Center. The population in 1980 was only approximately 8,000, but it has already tripled and is continuing to grow rapidly. As noted above, there is considerable industrial development in this community with over 100 manufacturing plants currently in operation. Those firms employ an estimated 4,000 people at this time. The overall development of this community is supported by a balance of residential and industrial growth surrounded by an existing agricultural base.

Lake Elsinore is also rapidly expanding from modest beginnings as a retirement and recreational community of 8,475 people in 1984 to a city with a projected population of 94,000 in the year 2000. The community is

desirable because of its location on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Tourism is complemented by light manufacturing industries and an existing agricultural economy. The area is served by I-15, which connects with State Highway 91 and I-10 to the north and I-215 to the south. According to census data, the population has a significant proportion of Hispanics (16.6%) as well.

The third major community to be served by the center is the city of Perris. This community of approximately 9,000 residents is located along I-215. The area surrounding Perris, which includes Sun City, was home to approximately 60,000 residents in 1985. Forecasts are for steady growth through the year 2000 when the population is projected to be 87,000. The area is typical of adjacent communities where construction, manufacturing, and sales and service have displaced agriculture as major employers.

The ethnic characteristics of the area to be served by West Center are reflected in the enrollment figures for public K-12 schools in the vicinity:

Perris High School District

	1981	1986
American Indian	.39%	.18%
Asian	.90%	.68%
Hispanic	28.79%	28.50%
Black	17.38%	13.67%
White	52.54%	56.97%

Elsinore High School District*

	1981	1986
American Indian	.63%	.54%
Asian	1.25%	1.56%
Hispanic	13.86%	13.06%
Black	2.83%	2.03%
White	81.42%	82.81%

* Includes Temecula/Rancho California

The decrease in the percentage of Black students between 1981 and 1986 does not represent a decrease in the actual number of students. Black enrollment increased by 380 during this period. The decrease relative to

the overall ethnic mix indicates that the in-migration of population includes fewer Blacks than Hispanics, Asians and Whites.

- *Projections of potential enrollment demand in the service area must demonstrate significant unmet need, taking into account plans of nearby secondary and postsecondary institutions.*

Special enrollment projections were forecast by the Population Research Unit of the Department of Finance (DOF) for each of the three locations proposed for new centers. Education Code Section 81821(b) requires that the projections made by the DOF be used when planning capital construction with state funding. The methodology used by the demographers incorporates a range of key enrollment indicators:

1. Southern California Association of Governments' projected population for Riverside County by zip codes.

2. Department of Finance baseline county population projections.

3. 1980 Census age/sex distribution.

4. Historical college participation rates derived from actual fall first census enrollment.

5. High school enrollment data.

One of the critical requirements for establishing a new educational center is found in Education Code Section 81810 which provides that the average daily attendance (ADA) for the site must be 500 or more by the third year of operation.

The projections for each of the three proposed sites are summarized below:

a. Moreno Valley Center

Evening credit courses are currently offered by Riverside CCD at Moreno Valley High School, Canyon High School and March Air Force Base. Approximately 785 students enrolled in 1986. Enrollment is predicted to increase to 1,450 by 1989. Although this enrollment growth reflects the general growth in Moreno Valley, the need is understated by limited availability of course offerings in the evenings.

With the projected opening of a permanent facility in the fall of 1990, enrollment is anticipated to jump by 910 to 2,360. This figure, in turn, is projected to increase by 1,110 to 3,470 in 1995. Conversion of actual and projected weekly student contact hours (WSCH) of these enrollments into ADA

shows that the 1986 ADA was approximately equal to 272. With the proposed opening of a permanent facility in 1990, the ADA is projected to be 973. Five years later, this figure is projected to be 1,580. Long-range population projects indicate growth will continue into the next century.

b. Norco Center

Enrollment in evening courses offered at various locations, including the Norco, Corona, and La Sierra High Schools, account for an estimated 1,191 enrollment in 1986. By 1989, that figure should be 1,640. With the opening of a facility in 1990 to serve both day and evening students, the enrollment is projected to be 2,630. Five years later enrollment is projected to be 3,370.

ADA for the same points in time are, 417 for 1986, 567 for 1989, 1,085 for 1990, and 1,507 for 1995.

c. West Center

Enrollment projections for West Center were forecast by the Department of Finance in January 1986 for a central location to serve the communities of Lake Elsinore and Temecula/Rancho California. At that time, the Mt. San Jacinto district projected opening a new center in the fall of 1989. A center cannot open prior to 1990, however, due to the time requirements associated with the preparation of a joint study. The substantial increase in enrollment predicted for 1989 would, therefore, not occur until 1990 based on the earliest projected opening date for the proposed center.

Current enrollments from the vicinity are limited to a few evening credit courses offered in several community locations. Enrollment in 1985 is estimated by the Department of Finance at 312. It is shown to more than double to 720 in 1988. The projected opening of the proposed center (in 1989) indicates another increase more than double the prior year. This projection of 1,650 enrollment for the first year of operation is, therefore, a conservative estimate of enrollment projections for 1990 when the center is first projected to open. Five years after opening, the projected enrollment, again, more than doubles to 2,650 enrollments.

The ADA for these time periods are 93 for 1985, 213 for 1988, 767 for the first year of operation and 1,260 for five years after opening.

Existing postsecondary institutions near the proposed centers are not anticipated to experience an enrollment decline with the opening of the centers. The rate of projected growth for Riverside City College and Mt. San Jacinto College is continuous through 1995. Department of Finance staff anticipate that most students who are residing in the communities to be served by the centers, and who are already attending the main college campuses, will continue to do so. Those who

will switch to attend a center are fewer in total numbers than the projected annual growth figures for the colleges. Therefore, the existing campuses could experience slower growth the first year the centers open. Signed statements from the superintendents of the community college districts bordering on Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto districts indicate that none anticipate a significant impact from the new centers opening. Similarly, UC Riverside and CSU San Bernardino and the University of Redlands will not be impacted by the centers. In fact, the ability to matriculate more students from the local community colleges and centers is expected to result in more transfers to these four-year institutions.

- *Significant community support must be evident and possible community opposition must be identified.*

Both districts have provided considerable evidence of community support and involvement. This support is expressed by elected officials representing various levels of government, K-12 school districts in the communities to be served, and business organizations. Opposition to the development of the new centers, by and large, has not been sustained. A group of Norco citizens met Riverside CCD planning officials to express concerns that the proposed center could negatively impact the rural character of their community. Objections were apparently satisfied through discussion of individual and community concerns at an open forum meeting.

Support among Riverside Community College faculty is not universal. A letter signed by the local President of CTA, representing its Executive Board, warned that a need for new centers did not exist and that the ambitions of the administration are at the center of the plans. The absence of specific justification of this contention and the evidence of documented need, extensive community support and college involvement in planning contradict this concern. Furthermore, the source of these concerns has not returned telephone calls from staffs of the Chancellor's Office and CPEC to discuss this matter.

Support for a center to serve the communities of Perris, Sun City, Lake Elsinore and Temecula/Rancho California was highly evident with the individual communities requesting the center be located nearest to them. In light of the needs of all the communities and the intent to serve each, the Mt. San Jacinto Community College District site selection task force ultimately selected a site not actually in any of the established communities, but in a location approximately equidistant to each and near the epicenter of the growth predicted for the western portion of the district.

- *Preferences for community college programs and services on the part of the community must be identified.*

In the spring of 1987, Riverside Community College surveyed the community-at-large and students attending college classes offered at Corona and La Sierra high

schools, as well as Moreno Valley and March Air Force Base students. Preferences indicate a wide range of interest and a high level of demand for more programs and services. The most frequent program preferences were in the categories of business administration, computer sciences, and general education. Requests for services frequently focused on the infrastructure associated with delivering educational programs, such as improved parking, food services, and additional administrative support for registration. These surveys of preferences also highlight what students find most important. Clearly, the location of offerings, the schedule, and the variety of programs are central to the evening students needs.

Mt. San Jacinto CCD has conducted a variety of surveys of higher education needs within the last four years. Their findings indicate a preference for general transfer, general education, and business-related career programs. Included among the various instruments were a survey of parents of high school students, a telephone survey, an influential citizens survey, a labor demand survey, a newspaper survey, a high school counselors survey, a Board of Realty survey, and a health career employers forecast. The strong interest in career and vocational programs indicated from these surveys support offerings in business administration, supervision and management, and real estate. Health occupations and transportation related programs were also shown to have considerable interest among the citizens.

- *Insofar as possible, present and future labor market requirements must be identified for the proposed services area, a broader adjacent region and the state.*

According to projections, Riverside County will have the fastest rate of growth in jobs of any southern California county. Employment in the county is predicted to double between 1980 and 2000. The county supports approximately 218,900 jobs at present and will have 491,800 by 2000 and 587,700 by 2010.

In February 1986, Riverside County conducted a labor market study for use in its Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN) planning. The growth in employment has occurred mainly in the manufacturing, construction, sales, services and health occupations. The rapid development of residential sites support many jobs in the construction industry. A growing range of products is also being manufactured in Riverside County. Some of the larger employers are in aerospace, electronics, mobile home/recreational vehicles, publishing, irrigation equipment, plastics, cement, aluminum milling products, furniture, housewares, building materials, automotive accessories, garden equipment and fire hydrants valves.

The list of manufacturing industries located in Riverside County is anticipated to grow with the availability of a skilled labor force, relatively inexpensive land and good transportation to markets. Major nonmanufacturing employment is in local government, education, health service, military, groceries, utilities, transportation (i.e., railroad and trucking), warehousing, electronics research, data processing, and department stores. Continued growth is also anticipated in nonmanufacturing

employment because of the same combination of conditions cited for overall employment growth.

- *Projected labor market requirements and community program preferences must be reconciled, if possible.*

The February 1986 study of employment need by Riverside County identified entry-level positions with the highest levels of demand. In March 1987, a local newspaper, the *Riverside Press-Enterprise*, surveyed major local employers to ascertain which skilled jobs were most difficult to fill. Of the nine professions identified, Riverside CCD currently offers programs in preparation for eight of these fields. Mt. San Jacinto also currently offers a wide range of technical and vocational programs which reflect the labor market requirements of the region.

In planning programs to be offered at the proposed center, the districts took into consideration the level of demand anticipated for specialized technical programs and the costs associated with those programs. As a consequence, few specialized, high-cost programs will initially be offered at the proposed center. The planned educational emphasis will be on business, general education and computer science courses. As enrollment increases and new industry is located in the area, consideration will be extended to more specialized offerings. In the case of Moreno Valley, a major hospital is expected to be located immediately adjacent to the center. The district plans to work closely with the hospital and as a result could offer a range of specialized allied health service programs utilizing the hospital as a laboratory.

- *Proposed college or education center programs and services must be directed to the identified educational needs and preference of the community to be served.*

Program offerings proposed for the centers are reflective of the surveys conducted on community preferences and enrollment patterns at the main campuses of both districts. Business-related courses, general education and computer science courses are the most sought after programs. Each center is proposed to offer some variation in courses based on the difference in the communities they serve. These are part of a coordinated plan between the two districts to meet the educational needs of the entire region without unnecessary duplication. Specialized courses with high overhead costs are typically offered by only one of the districts.

All centers will have a general education component which will contain classes such as English, history, mathematics, science, psychology, social science, etc. They will also offer admission and registration services, counseling, financial aid advisement, child care, a bookstore, and food services. Depending upon demand, specialized courses such as nursing, cosmetology, automotive technology, graphics, welding, machine tool design, and dental technology, may be offered at one of the centers. It is anticipated that Norco and Moreno Valley centers will offer courses such as urban

horticulture, health and fitness, child development and cultural/community activities. These offerings are consistent with the community preference surveys conducted by the districts.

- *Objectives of the proposed programs and services must be sufficiently specific that the district board may evaluate the success with which needs and preferences are met.*

The implicit objective for the new centers is to offer general education, business and computer science educational programs and student services such as counseling, tutoring and financial aid.

Physical education facilities are not currently planned for the centers. Other needs such as bookstores and full service libraries will be met in part by the resources of the two main campuses for the immediate future.

- *The proposed operation must be the most effective and equitable of feasible delivery system alternatives for providing intended programs and services.*

The establishment of the centers is viewed as the most feasible alternative to effectively and equitably provide services and programs to the citizen of western Riverside County. The findings discussed under the various regulatory provisions which follow provide additional support for this position.

Equity is a central theme in the review of alternatives. The locations of the main campuses for both districts do not effectively serve population growth in the region. Evening-only courses offered at high schools obviously do not meet the needs of all students. A community college presence in five, rather than two, communities provides more educational equity to the citizens of the region. Similarly, the existence of student services helps all students, particularly the economically and educationally disadvantaged.

- *Criteria for selecting the proposed delivery system must include accessibility of programs and services to individuals in the service area.*

Accessibility of programs and services is central to the request to establish the new centers. Riverside CCD has studied participation rates in relation to proximity to the existing campuses. They found a high correlation between the driving time to a campus and the number of individuals who attend the college. Residents living within 8 miles or 18 minutes of Riverside College participate at a rate of 3.0 to 4.7 (per 1,000 population), while residents living 20 or more minutes from campus participate at a rate approximately one-third to one-fourth that rate. This translates to thousands of unserved students in the communities surrounding the new proposed

centers. Distances and travel times in the bi-district region are illustrated in Appendix C.

Services, such as counseling and financial aid, are difficult to provide without a permanent facility. In the case of evening courses, currently held at various storefront and K-12 locations, there is a lack of the adequate office space to provide ongoing student services. Since these services are often most needed by the economically and educationally disadvantaged, it is important they be offered in order to truly make a community college education accessible. Both districts have stated that all student services such as counseling and financial aid offered on the main campus will be made available at the centers.

- *Criteria for selecting the proposed delivery system must include content and quality of programs and services.*

Proposed programs and services are appropriately based on community preferences, student needs, and labor market requirements. Both districts intend to initially offer liberal arts, business and computer science courses at the centers. Subsequent offerings will depend on community needs and enrollment demands. Specialized, high-cost programs will be coordinated in order to meet needs without unnecessary duplication.

The content and quality of programs and services will be comparable to those offered at the main campuses. The levels of services offered the students will be increased markedly over that which is now available at outreach locations. Each center will have provisions for library services and a wide range of student-oriented services. The same system for matriculation and counseling services for students will be offered at the centers as at the main campuses. Services include testing, tutoring, employment opportunities and financial aid. Staff for these functions are accounted for in the budgets proposed for each center. All programs and services to be offered at the center are consistent with already approved educational plans.

- *Criteria for selecting the proposed delivery system must include cost of programs and services.*

The cost of delivering programs and services are initially high when establishing new educational centers. Once established, however, owned facilities cost less to operate than leased facilities of comparable size. Both districts have prepared budgets which reflect the costs of providing education programs and support services at the three centers for the first year of operation (1990) and five years later. Educational costs include certificated instructional and noninstructional staff, classified staff and instructional materials. Additional support costs include other staffing and operation costs necessary to maintain the centers. Total additional operating costs for Moreno Valley Center are projected to be $1,036,400 in 1990 and

$1,691,500 in 1995. Projected additional operating costs for Norco Center are $1,130,900 in 1990 and $1,676,600 in 1995. At West Center the costs are $1,915,000 for 1990 and $2,939,100 in 1995. A discussion of the revenue sources to be used to cover these costs is provided later in the findings and in the analysis action which follow.

- *Depending on the delivery system proposed, alternatives for providing programs and services must include but not be limited to increased utilization of existing district resources.*

Riverside College is a land-locked campus and unable to expand without acquiring additional property. Expansion would require displacing the adjacent junior high school or local residents. This alternative is more costly and could impact an historically significant area of Riverside. Access to the college is already restricted by limited parking available. Additional educational facilities would further exacerbate this problem. As demonstrated by the study of participation rates, travel time to the main campus would preclude significant numbers of persons living in outlying areas of the district from attending.

Mt. San Jacinto College can accommodate increased enrollment. The college is relatively isolated, however, from the western side of the district where the rapid growth is occurring. Growth in the Hemet-San Jacinto area nearest the existing campus is resulting in increased enrollments at the college with a resulting greater efficiency in utilization of existing space. The problem cited is the accessibility of the college to the western portion of the district. Access to the main campus from the west is via a two-lane road with boulevard stops in small communities along the way. Blind curves, farm equipment and large trucks make it a relatively dangerous and undesirable route to take. Minimum travel times from communities in the western portion of the district are 35 minutes from Perris, 49 minutes from Lake Elsinore, and 45 minutes from Temecula. When these communities were much smaller, it was accepted that beyond offering evening courses, a full range of educational programs and services could not be provided. With the greatly increased number of people desiring accessible service and the increasing difficulty associated with traveling to the college, the need for an alternative delivery system has become apparent. The difficulty of travel to the college makes increasing utilization of that facility problematic.

- *Depending on the delivery system proposed, alternatives for providing programs and services must include but not be limited to forming a new college, educational center, and/or outreach locations.*

One possible alternative to establishing the proposed educational center would be to establish a single new college in a central location to serve growth in the bi-district region. Such a site would necessarily be located near the city of Perris and the

border of the two districts. Both districts identified a range of problems associated with this alternative. A principal concern is with the flight paths of March Air Force Base, which is north of Perris. Air traffic is heavy at this base and includes extensive touch-and-go training for pilots learning to fly cargo planes. Another problem is the accessibility of a central location to Moreno Valley and Rancho California/Temecula. As build-out in the region occurs, Perris could become as unaccessible as Mt. San Jacinto and Riverside are presently. The center of the bi-district region, on the other hand, will be served by both the Moreno Valley site to the north and the West Center site to the south.

The alternative of expanding outreach locations was also assessed by the districts. Current high school locations utilized by Riverside CCD are fully utilized. The lack of specialized facilities, such as laboratories and vocational facilities, limit the utility of these facilities. Since these locations are unavailable prior to 4:00 p.m. in the afternoon, daytime classes cannot be offered. A survey conducted by Riverside Community College in 1985-86 failed to identify reasonable locations for offering courses in addition to high schools. Locations such as in churches, hospitals, banks, and office buildings which could serve as classrooms are not available for long-term use, lack library and other services and are difficult to supervise. Furthermore, most commercial facilities lack the availability of sufficient parking to handle typical classroom densities. Mt. San Jacinto reported similar problems with this alternative, as well as the inefficiency of providing extensive offerings in the three population areas (Perris, Elsinore, and Temecula) which do not individually generate sufficient enrollment.

A range of other alternatives were explored prior to proposing the establishment of three new educational centers. The districts also investigated the possibility of a developer-financed educational facility which could be provided on a lease-purchase arrangement. This alternative would not only substantially increase the cost of facilities, but little interest was expressed by developers in this type of arrangement. Developers are typically interested in constructing general-purpose space, rather than specialized collegiate facilities.

- *Depending on the delivery system proposed, alternatives for providing programs and services must include but not be limited to use of media such as television, computer-assisted instruction or programmed learning packages.*

Utilization of media for instructional support is incorporated in the plans for each of the centers. Video materials are to be used as part of the instruction programs for the range of course offerings. Similarly, computers and programmed instruction are utilized in various instructional settings. These educational devices, however, have not proven to be a replacement for face-to-face instruction, and they do not represent a viable alternative to the establishment of educational centers.

Wholly televised instructional programs are effective for some lecture courses. They do not, however, meet the requirements for laboratory classes or many vocational programs. Supervised activities cannot be conducted and individual student attention is not accommodated by this approach. Additionally, various critical elements associated with a comprehensive college education such as library access, counseling and tutorial services cannot be met through the exclusive use of televised instruction. Accordingly, rather than being a viable alternative to establishing a physical presence in the community, these educational delivery methods are viewed as adjuncts to the proposed new educational centers.

- *Proposed sources of funding for needed resources must be identified for both short- and long-term operations.*

A combination of methods are proposed to finance the construction and operation of the new centers. First, both districts have received donations of the land on which the centers can be sited. This was achieved after determining the approximate location where the centers should be sited. Additionally, the districts submitted timely requests for state capital outlay funding beginning with the 1988-89 fiscal year. Staff has included these projects in the system's budget request pending requisite approval for the centers by the Board and CPEC. In each case, the funding requests are for site-preparation (including grading, service roads, and utilities) and working drawings for permanent facilities. The formula for funding capital outlay projects typically require a 10% district match, not to exceed 2% of district's General Fund unrestricted expenditures (Title 5, Section 57033) for the prior year. Regulations also provide that districts may request an exception to the matching formula (Section 57034). Both districts request that the value of the land donations received by the districts be counted toward the district match. If accepted by the approval agencies, this would mean that construction of the centers would be with 100% state capital outlay funding (with the exception of those facilities not eligible for state funding). The initial construction of the centers will require district funded capital outlay for parking lots. The costs of the parking lots alone range from $635,000 to $750,000 each. These funds are to be taken from existing district reserves.

Once the centers are open, they will generate revenues through additional enrollment. These revenues, however, will not initially offset the cost of operating the centers. Fiscal projections based on current funding formula (without applying the growth cap) indicate that Mt. San Jacinto's proposed West Center would not be self-supporting prior to the 1994-95 fiscal year. Total revenue reserves needed to cover the short-fall are estimated to be $715,000. This includes the district-funded capital outlay cost for parking lot construction. The district has identified reserves and a self-insurance account which are available to cover these expenses. Furthermore, the district's operating expenses and conservative budgetary practices enable revenues generated from the main campus to be diverted for these purposes.

In the case of Riverside CCD, the combined operation of two centers are projected to necessitate the expenditure of an estimated $1,500,000 for parking lots and $400,000 for start-up costs before revenues exceed expenditures in the 1993-94 fiscal year. The District currently has reserves to cover these expenses and the latitude to budget district revenues for this purpose. They are also pursuing funds for parking through redevelopment agencies and developer agreements. Furthermore, Riverside CCD owns 119 acres of very valuable commercial property in La Sierra. Revenues from the lease of this property are available if necessary to meet financial obligations of the District. The La Sierra site is too close to the main campus in Riverside to serve the needs of Norco and Corona.

Staff Analysis

Title 5, Division 6, Chapter 11, Section 55828(d) states that "the Chancellor's Office analysis of these proposals shall stress interdistrict concerns and evaluation of the proposed delivery system." The Chancellor's interest in interdistrict planning and shared characteristics led to the preparation of a joint regional proposal. The resulting regional plan demonstrates a high level of coordination and cooperation between the districts. It would not have occurred without the Chancellor's leadership and concern that community college campuses and educational centers not duplicate programs or service or draw enrollment away from a neighboring district. The shared border and apparent proximity of the proposed centers understandably prompted special attention at this time and sets the agenda for reforming current statutory and regulatory provisions to provide for formal regional planning procedures for the future. However, there is ample documentation of new growth to generate sufficient enrollment at all three new centers. (The Education Code Section 81810 specifies that an educational center must have a minimum of 500 ADA after three years operation.) Furthermore, the surrounding community college districts and adjacent postsecondary education institutions are supportive of the proposed centers and see no notable conflict with their operations.

The districts have a free-flow agreement, and there is a potential for students near the district border in Perris and Lake Elsinore to split between Mt. San Jacinto's and Riverside's centers depending on factors such as the availability of course offerings or place of employment. While this does not constitute a fundamental threat to the justification of West Center, it does argue for continued cooperation between the districts to coordinate course offerings and scheduling so as to best serve the communities and avoid competition.

The demand for community college programs and services will climb very rapidly as the forecasted development of this region occurs. Twenty years from now, this region will likely resemble suburban Orange County or Los Angeles in many ways. This suggests that the Board consider the potential long-term needs of the region in determining the need for the immediate future. The three sites for the centers are dispersed so as to ensure reasonable access for all students of western Riverside

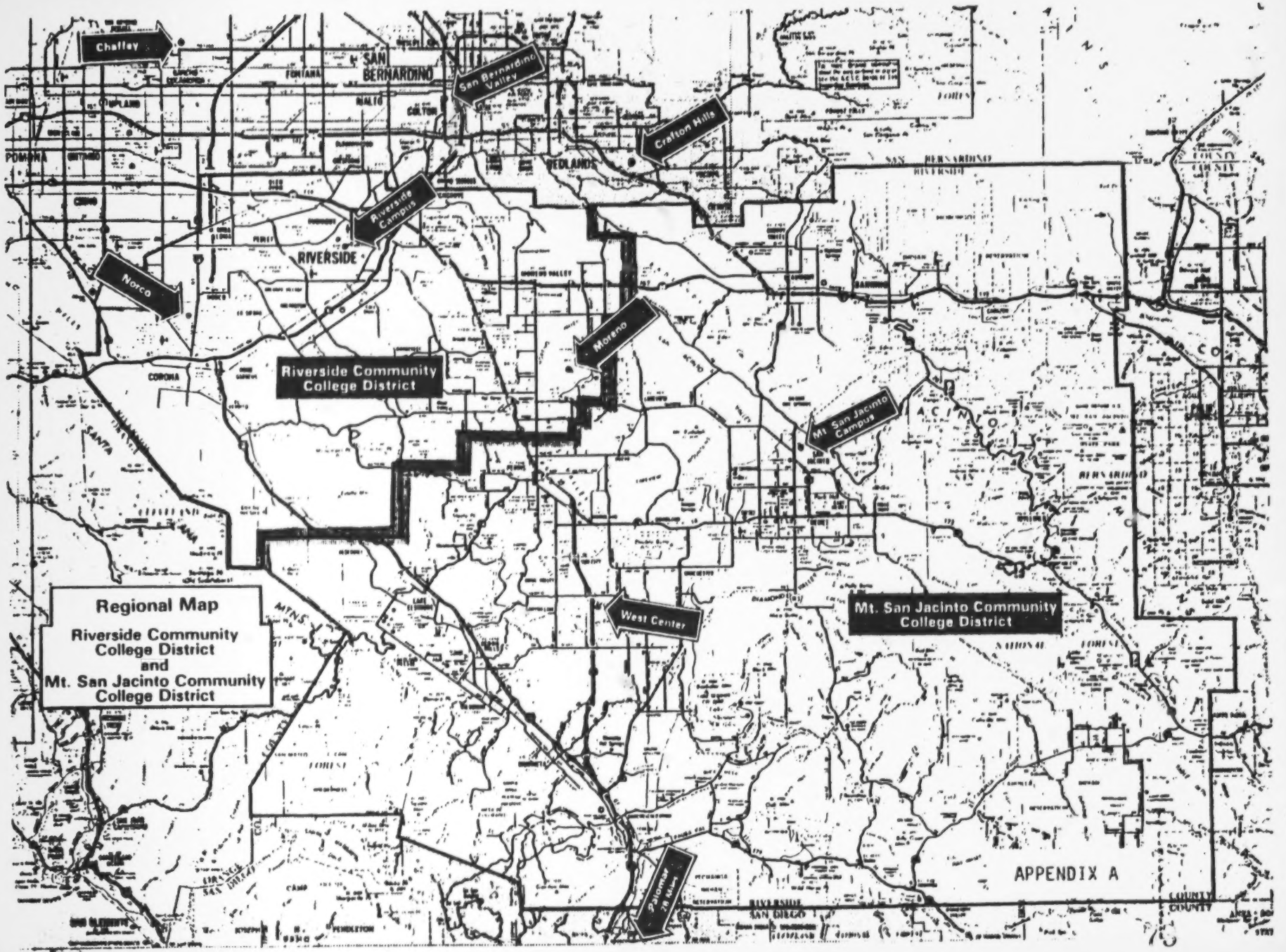
County to one of the colleges or proposed centers in the foreseeable future. In fact, the size of the existing land parcels and other parcels which are available for purchase for the three centers are sufficient to house a complete campus should future enrollment warrant expansion. A map showing community colleges and centers in neighboring Orange County and those proposed for western Riverside County illustrate how the density of community college facilities will be considerably less in Riverside County (see Appendix D). A single additional campus near the center of this region could conceivably meet short-term needs, but would not meet the long-range needs of this region due to excessive travel times.

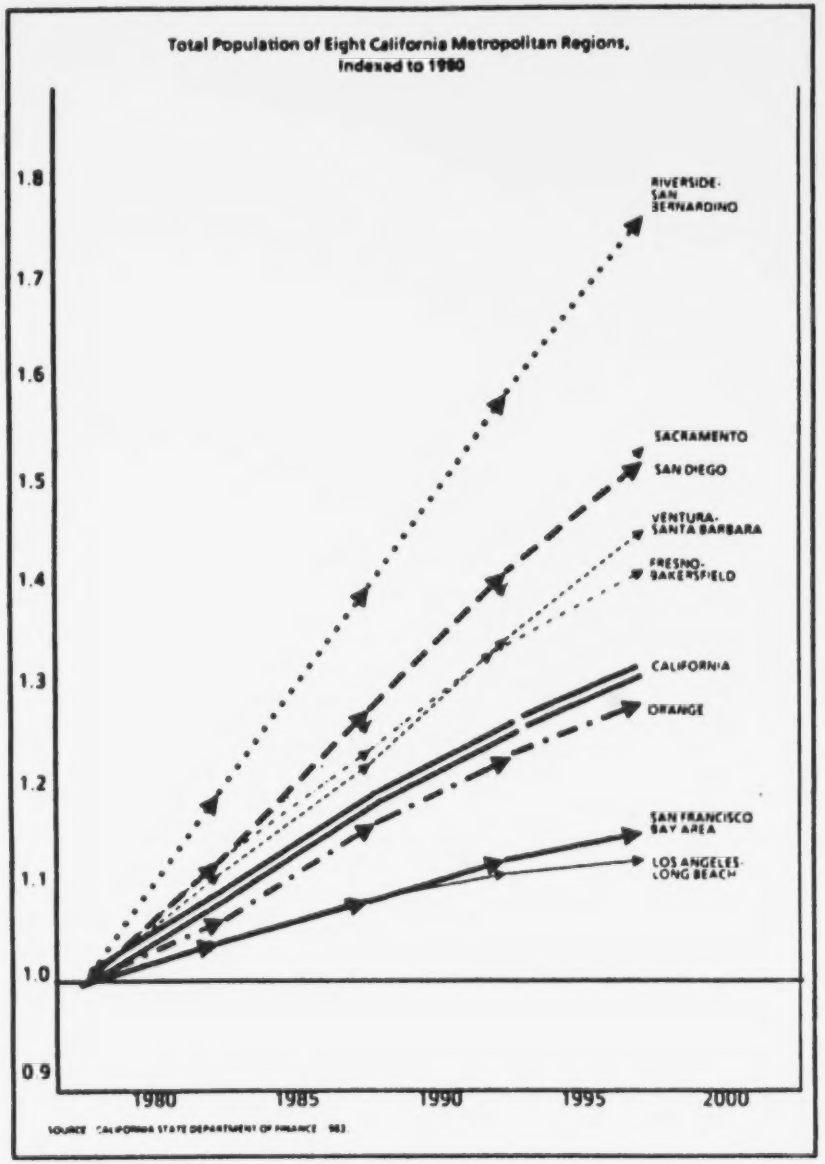
An analysis of the proposed centers must include an examination of their fiscal viability. Staff would not recommend to the Board any situation that could threaten the solvency of the districts. Even with direct state assistance in the construction of the proposed educational centers, there are considerable costs associated with the operation of facilities. As noted in the findings above, revenues generated from increased enrollment should offset anticipated expenses after the first three or four years of operations. However, the method and level of funding for community colleges in the future is not totally secure. Revenue projections are based on current funding formulas. The present method for funding growth and the cap could potentially result in a significant financial drain on district revenues. In the case of Mt. San Jacinto the projected enrollment of West Center will constitute approximately one-quarter of the total district enrollment the first year of operation. Application of the current growth cap of five percent would deny funding for most of the growth. It will, therefore, be necessary for the Chancellor's Office staff to adjust the cap upward for the initial years of operation to enable revenues to be generated by the new center. Without an accommodation for funding initial growth, the district would be unable to afford to operate the center.

Riverside CCD, on the other hand, by virtue of its size, could absorb the initial enrollment growth generated by two centers within a few years of operation. Even so, it may be necessary to adjust the district's cap. An exception could become even more critical to both districts if enrollments further exceed projections. This is a potential scenario when considering the method the Department of Finance used to arrive at its enrollment projections. Simply put, existing district rates of participation were used in predicting enrollment for the centers. Those rates are necessarily depressed because most of the new population growth lack reasonable access to an existing campus and therefore do not attend. When new centers are opened near large population clusters, the proximity will likely result in higher levels of participation than used in Department of Finance projections. If higher-than-projected enrollment occurs and it cannot be funded, the financial impact of opening new operations could be exacerbated. Sound management by the districts will be essential in balancing need with available resources.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Board of Governors, at its December meeting, approve the establishment of three new educational centers for the western portion of Riverside County. Two centers would be located in Riverside CCD at Norco and Moreno Valley. An additional center would be located in Mt. San Jacinto CCD at the site known as West Center.


Chaffey
San Bernardino Valley
Crafton Hills
Riverside Campus
Norco
Moreno
Riverside Community College District
Mt. San Jacinto Campus
West Center
Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
Palomar 28 Miles
Regional Map
Riverside Community College District and Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
APPENDIX A


Total Population of Eight California Metropolitan Regions,
Indexed to 1980
1.8
1.7
1.6
1.5
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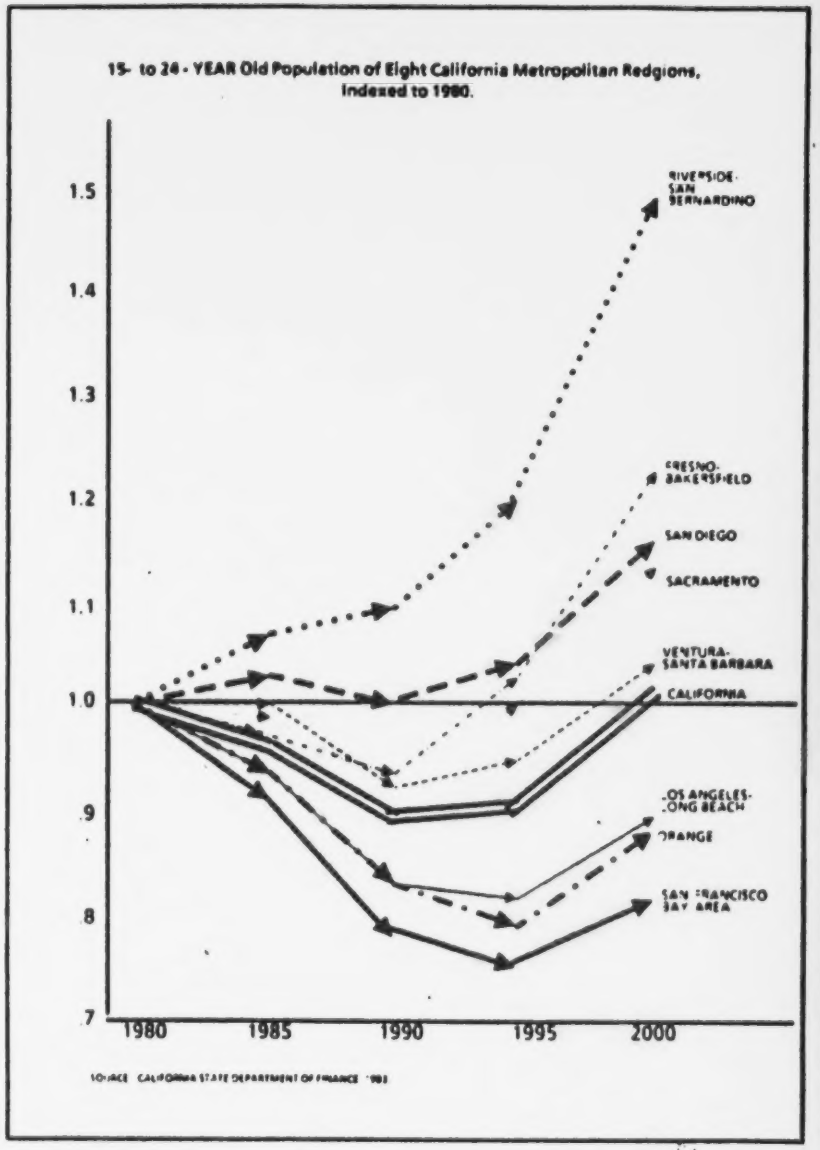
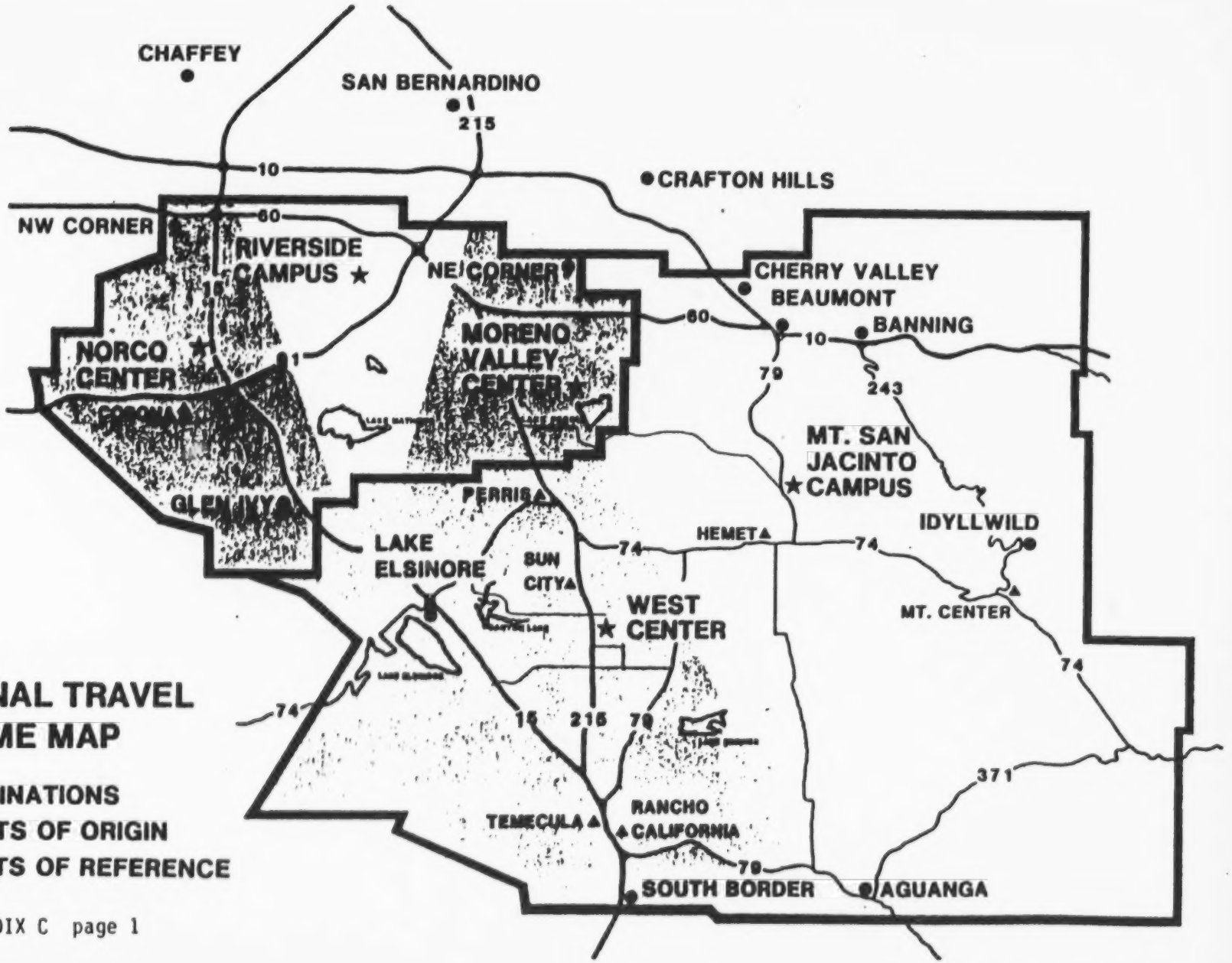
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO
SACRAMENTO
SAN DIEGO
VENTURA-SANTA BARBARA
FRESNO-BAKERSFIELD
CALIFORNIA
ORANGE
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH
SOURCE CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE 1983


15- to 24-YEAR Old Population of Eight California Metropolitan Redgions,
Indexed to 1980.
1.5
1.4
1.3
1.2
1.1
1.0
.9
.8
.7
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO
FRESNO-BAKERSFIELD
SAN DIEGO
SACRAMENTO
VENTURA-SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH
ORANGE
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

APPENDIX B

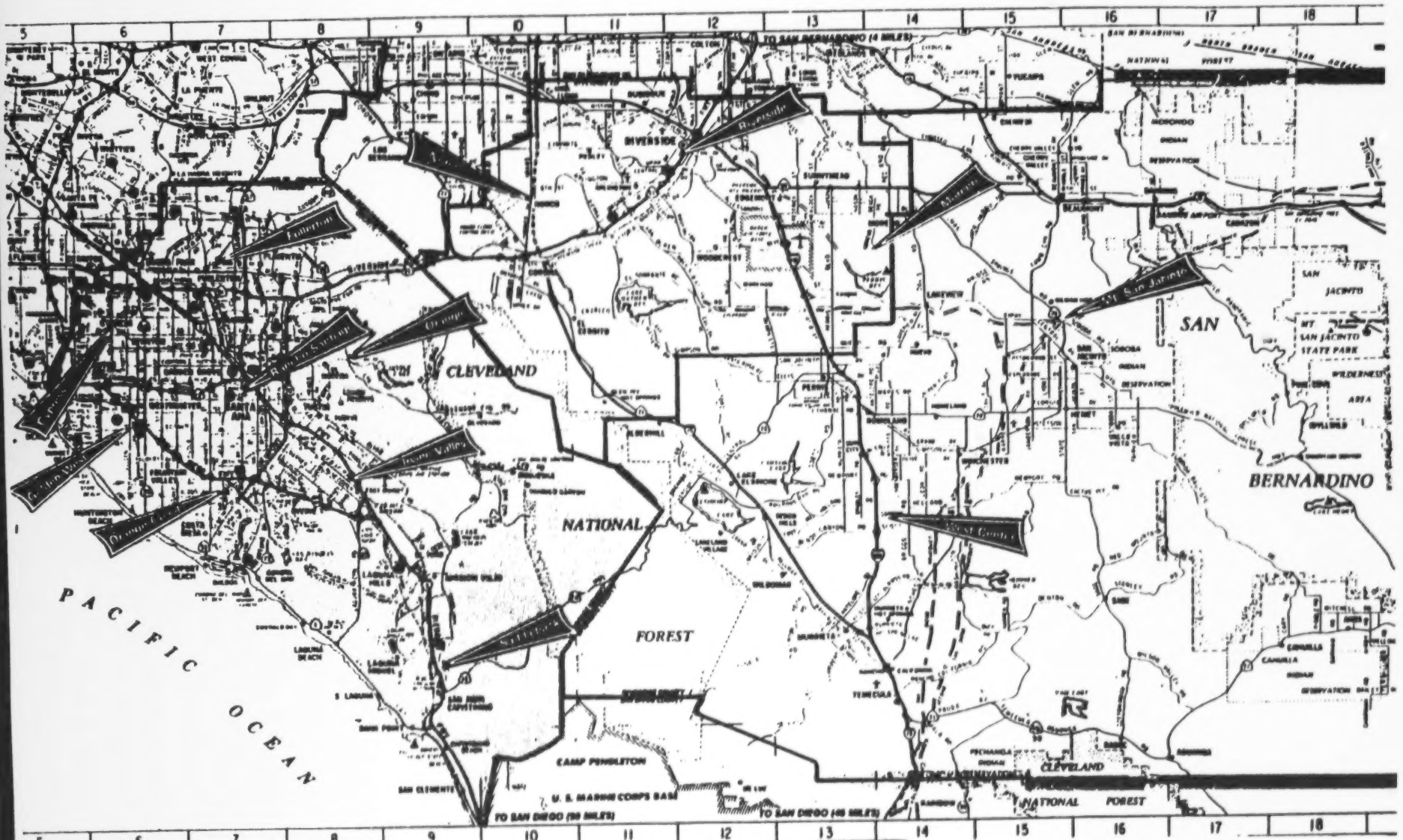


APPENDIX C page 1

REGIONAL TRAVEL TIMES TABLE

ORIGINS	DESTINATIONS: RCC CAMPUS	MORENO CENTER	NORCO CENTER	MSJC CAMPUS	WEST CENTER
RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT					
Moreno Valley	18 mi/45 min	-0-	27 mi/45 min	23 mi/37 min	19 mi/30 min
Norco Center	18 mi/33 min	N/A	-0-	N/A	37 mi/53 min
North-West Corner RCCD	15 mi/25 min	N/A	9 Mi/18 min	N/A	N/A
North-East Corner RCCD	24 mi/45 min	15 mi/21 min	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glen Ivy	23 mi/33 min	28 mi/50 min	13 mi/20 min	N/A	24 mi/35 min
MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT					
MSJC	32 mi/60 min	23 mi/37 min	N/A	-0-	21 mi/35 min
West Center	32 mi/60 min	19 mi/30 min	37 mi/53 min	21 mi/25 min	-0-
So. Boundary at I-15	N/A	N/A	N/A	32 mi/48 min	14 mi/18 min
Cherry Valley	N/A	N/A	N/A	13 mi/25 min	N/A
Banning	N/A	26 mi/40 min	N/A	18 mi/27 min	36 mi/50 min
Beaumont	N/A	22 mi/35 min	N/A	13 mi/17 min	34 mi/52 min
Idyllwild	N/A	N/A	N/A	27 mi/45 min	39 mi/65 min
Aguanga	N/A	N/A	N/A	31 mi/55 min	31 mi/50 min
Elsinore	44 mi/80 min	31 mi/50 min	27 mi/40 min	30 mi/45 min	12 mi/20 min
OTHER COLLEGES					
Chaffey	26 mi/42 min	N/A	19 mi/32 min	N/A	N/A
San Bernardino	14 mi/26 min	25 mi/50 min	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crafton Hills	25 mi/45 min	21 mi/44 min	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: Travel times represent typical schedules. Listed time does not include parking. Typically parking will require a minimum additional time of 5-10 minutes.



APPENDIX D

73/14

Appendix E

Letter from Jerry W. Young, Superintendent/President,
Chaffey Community College District
to Charles Kane, Superintendent/President,
Riverside Community College District,
June 5, 1987

chaffey community college district
Office of the Superintendent/President

June 5, 1987

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
JUN 8 1987
AM 7,8,9,10,11,12,1,2,3,4,5,6 PM

Dr. Charles Kane, Superintendent/President
Riverside Community College District
4800 Magnolia Avenue
Riverside, CA 92506-1299

Dear Chuck:

Thank you for bringing to my attention your district's plans for the development of a center in the Corona-Norco-Jurupa area. I see no appreciable impact on Chaffey College from the development. The area is in your district; and as far as I am concerned, you have every right to develop facilities and programs to meet the needs of citizens in your district.

As you proceed, there may be some ways in which the Chaffey District can cooperate, and we would be open to those possibilities.

Sincerely,

Jerry W. Young
Superintendent/President

JWY:srw

5885 Haven Avenue, Alta Loma, California 91701 714/987-1737, 735-0242, 822-4484
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Appendix F

Letter from George R. Boggs, Superintendent/President,
Palomar Community College District,
to Dennis M. Mayer, Superintendent/President,
Mt. San Jacinto College, February 26, 1986

79/80

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Leon P. Baradat
Dr. Robert L. Dougherty Jr
Barbara L. Hughes
Alan R. Krichman
Mary B. Trotta
Student Trustee:
ASB President

Palomar Community College District

1140 West Mission Road • San Marcos, CA 92069-1487 • (619) 744-1150 or 727-7529

Dr. George R. Boggs Superintendent/President

February 26, 1986

Dr. Dennis M. Mayer
Superintendent/President
Mt. San Jacinto College
1499 N. State Street
San Jacinto, CA 92383-2399

Dear Dr. Mayer:

Thank you for asking my opinion of your plans to construct an off-campus center to serve the western area of your district. The plan which you describe, to locate the center in the vicinity of I-215 and Scott Road, should have minimal impact upon our district. We do, however, offer classes in Fallbrook, and may, at some future date, want to expand our offerings there. For that reason, it would make sense for you to locate your center far enough to the north to avoid unnecessary competition.

Dennis, we are seriously considering the feasibility of building a center in the southeastern part of our district near Poway and Rancho Bernardo for the same reasons you cite for your expansion to the west. I would appreciate hearing how you conducted your study and how you involved the Department of Finance. Your advice would be appreciated.

I wish you the best in your venture to serve the citizens in your district.

Sincerely,

George R. Boggs, Ph. D.

GRB/pt

cc: Theodore Kilman
Kenneth Burns
Mike Gregoryk
Barbara Hughes

3/6 Bob
Vern
Mel

Appendix G

Letter from Otto Roemmich, Chief Administrative Officer,
San Bernardino Community College District
to David Houtrouw, Facilities Planner,
California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office,
September 4, 1987

SAN BERNARDINO
COMMUNITY COLLEGE
DISTRICT

633 North E Street • San Bernardino, CA • 92410-3080 • Ph. (714) 387-4288

September 4, 1987

RECEIVED
SEP 1 1987

David Houtrouw
Facilities Planning
California Community Colleges
1107 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Dave:

This is to advise you the San Bernardino Community College District will not be adversely affected by the establishment of education centers as proposed by the Riverside Community College District.

We would, therefore, not object should the Riverside City College proceed with the establishment of such centers.

Sincerely,

Otto Roemmich
Chief Administrative Officer

OR/jm

cc: Charles Kane, Riverside City College
Leonard Grande, Mt. San Jacinto Community College

Appendix H

Letter from Anthony H. Evans, President,
California State University, San Bernardino
to Dennis M. Mayer, Superintendent/President,
Mt. San Jacinto College, February 19, 1986

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY · SAN BERNARDINO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
TELEPHONE (714) 887-7401

The California State University

February 19, 1986

Dr. Dennis M. Mayer, President
Mt. San Jacinto College
1499 N. State Street
San Jacinto, CA 92383-2399

Dear Dr. Mayer:

Thank you for your letter of February 10, which summarizes your investigation of the need for a center to serve the west area of the Mt. San Jacinto Community College district. We at California State University, San Bernardino are delighted to learn of your interest in expanding to serve your service area.

We are well aware of the rapid growth in your district and several administrators on our campus have been in contact with your staff, elementary and secondary school administrators, and area business and industry leaders. In the fall of 1986 we will be experimenting with offering courses in Moreno Valley to see if that site would serve the needs of more Riverside county students.

We have had discussions with the San Jacinto-Hemet schools regarding providing instructional television through our new transmitter link in Beaumont. We also are working with UC Riverside, SB Valley College and Riverside Community College to explore sharing broadcasting time on a new tower UCR and SBVC are building on Box Springs mountain which might reach the service area you are targeting.

We are very supportive of your efforts to gauge the extent of need and potential for growth of educational services. We recently completed a major needs assessment in the Coachella Valley which supported our request for an upper-level and graduate study center on the College of the Desert campus. Jerrold Pritchard, Associate Vice President, Academic Programs, would be pleased to share our experience in conducting that survey.

The information you gather will be very useful in plotting the course of development in the west area of your district. I look forward to

UNIVERSITY PARKWAY SAN BERNARDINO CALIFORNIA 92407-2397

seeing the results of your study and I would be eager to contribute a question or two in your survey to find out the need for advanced coursework.

Please don't hesitate to call if we can assist you.

Sincerely,

Tony

Anthony H. Evans
President

AEH/lh

cc: Vice President Detweiler
Associate Vice President Pritchard

Appendix I

Letter from Theodore L. Hullar, Chancellor,
University of California, Riverside
to Dennis M. Mayer, Superintendent/President,
Mt. San Jacinto College, March 12, 1986

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO

SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92521-0101
(714) 787-5201

March 12, 1986

Dr. Dennis M. Mayer
Superintendent/President
Mt. San Jacinto College
1499 N. State Street
San Jacinto, CA 92383

Dear Dr. Mayer:

I am writing this letter in support of an off-campus center to serve the west area of the District served by Mt. San Jacinto Community College.

We at the University of California, Riverside are well aware of the growing population trends anticipated for the communities of Elsinore, Temecula, Sun City, and Perris, and we are pleased that your off-campus center will meet the educational needs of this changing region. Certainly, this center will serve to encourage residents to avail themselves of such educational opportunity because of the convenience it affords.

I applaud your efforts to facilitate such educational opportunities for the people of the region served by the Mt. San Jacinto College District and by the University of California, Riverside.

Sincerely,

Ted Hullar

Theodore L. Hullar
Chancellor

TLH:mid

91

3/20/86

References

California Community Colleges. *Proposed New Education Centers for Riverside County.* Board of Governors' Agenda Item 3. Sacramento: The Chancellor's Office, October 30, 1987.

California Postsecondary Education Commission. *Guidelines and Procedures for Review of New Campuses and Off-Campus Centers.* Commission Report 82-34. Sacramento: The Commission, September 1982 (See Appendix A).

California State Department of Finance. *Population Projections for California Counties 1980-2020 with Age/Sex Detail to 2020.* Report 86-P-3. Sacramento: The Department, December 1986.

Mt. San Jacinto Community College District. *1988-1992 Five-Year Construction Plan for Mt. San Jacinto Community College District.* San Jacinto: The District, January 1987.

--. *An Assessment of Need.* San Jacinto: The District, March 1986.

Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts. *Joint Needs Study.* Riverside: The Districts, June 1987.

Riverside Community College District. *An Assessment of Need.* Riverside: The District, September 1986.

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature.

Members of the Commission

The Commission consists of 15 members. Nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. The other six represent the major segments of postsecondary education in California.

As of January 1988, the Commissioners representing the general public are:

Mim Andelson, Los Angeles
C. Thomas Dean, Long Beach, *Chairperson*
Henry Der, San Francisco
Seymour M. Farber, M.D., San Francisco
Lowell J. Paige, El Macero
Cruz Reynoso, Los Angeles, *Vice Chairperson*
Sharon N. Skog, Palo Alto
Thomas E. Stang, Los Angeles
Stephen P. Teale, M.D., Modesto

Representatives of the segments are:

Yori Wada, San Francisco; appointed by the Regents of the University of California

William D Campbell, Carlsbad; appointed by the Trustees of the California State University

Borgny Baird, Long Beach; appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges

Harry Wugalter, Thousand Oaks; appointed by the Council for Private Postsecondary Educational Institutions

Kenneth L. Peters, Tarzana; appointed by the California State Board of Education

James B. Jamieson, San Luis Obispo; appointed by California's independent colleges and universities

Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,600 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including Community Colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools.

As an advisory planning and coordinating body, the Commission does not administer or govern any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any of them. Instead, it cooperates with other state agencies and non-governmental groups that perform these functions, while operating as an independent board with its own staff and its own specific duties of evaluation, coordination, and planning.

Operation of the Commission

The Commission holds regular meetings throughout the year at which it debates and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school in California. By law, the Commission's meetings are open to the public. Requests to address the Commission may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request prior to the start of a meeting.

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of its executive director, William H. Pickens, who is appointed by the Commission.

The Commission publishes and distributes without charge some 40 to 50 reports each year on major issues confronting California postsecondary education. Recent reports are listed on the back cover.

Further information about the Commission, its meetings, its staff, and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1020 Twelfth Street, Third Floor, Sacramento, CA 98514; telephone (916) 445-7933.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF OFF-CAMPUS COMMUNITY COLLEGE CENTERS IN WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY

California Postsecondary Education Commission Report 88-27

ONE of a series of reports published by the Commission as part of its planning and coordinating responsibilities. Additional copies may be obtained without charge from the Publications Office, California Postsecondary Education Commission, Third Floor, 1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, California 95814-3985.

Recent reports of the Commission include:

88-11 Eligibility for Freshman Admission to the University of California: A Statement to the Regents of the University by William H. Pickens, Executive Director, California Postsecondary Education Commission, February 18, 1988 (March 1988)

88-12 Time to Degree in California's Public Universities: Factors Contributing to the Length of Time Undergraduates Take to Earn Their Bachelor's Degree (March 1988)

88-13 Evaluation of the California Academic Partnership Program (CAPP): A Report to the Legislature in Response to Assembly Bill 2398 (Chapter 620, Statutes of 1984) (March 1988)

88-14 Standardized Tests Used for Higher Education Admission and Placement in California During 1987: The Third in a Series of Annual Reports Published in Accordance with Senate Bill 1758 (Chapter 1505, Statutes of 1984) (March 1988)

88-15 Update of Community College Transfer Student Statistics Fall 1987: University of California, The California State University, and California's Independent Colleges and Universities (March 1988)

88-16 Legislative Update, March 1988: A Staff Report to the California Postsecondary Education Commission (March 1988)

88-17 State Policy for Faculty Development in California Public Higher Education: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to Supplemental Language in the 1986 Budget Act (May 1988)

88-18 to 20 Exploring Faculty Development in California Higher Education: Prepared for the California Postsecondary Education Commission by Berman, Weiler Associates:

88-18 Volume One: Executive Summary and Conclusions, by Paul Berman and Daniel Weiler, December 1987 (March 1988)

88-19 Volume Two: Findings, by Paul Berman, Jo-Ann Intili and Daniel Weiler, December 1987 (March 1988)

88-20 Volume Three: Appendix, by Paul Berman, Jo-Ann Intili, and Daniel Weiler, January 1988 (March 1988)

88-21 Staff Development in California's Public Schools: Recommendations of the Policy Development Committee for the California Staff Development Policy Study, March 16, 1988 (March 1988)

88-22 and 23 Staff Development in California: Public and Personal Investments, Program Patterns, and Policy Choices, by Judith Warren Little, William H. Gerritz, David S. Stern, James W. Guthrie, Michael W. Kirst, and David D. Marsh. A Joint Publication of Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development • Policy Analysis for California Education (PACE), December 1987:

88-22 Executive Summary (March 1988)

88-23 Report (March 1988)

88-24 Status Report on Human Corps Activities: The First in a Series of Five Annual Reports to the Legislature in Response to Assembly Bill 1820 (Chapter 1245, Statutes of 1987) (May 1988)

88-25 Proposed Construction of the Petaluma Center of Santa Rosa Junior College: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to a Request for Capital Funds for Permanent Off-Campus Center in Southern Sonoma County (May 1988)

88-26 California College-Going Rates, 1987 Update: The Eleventh in a Series of Reports on New Freshman Enrollments at California's Colleges and Universities by Recent Graduates of California High Schools (June 1988)

88-27 Proposed Construction of Off-Campus Community College Centers in Western Riverside County: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to a Request of the Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts for Capital Funds to Build Permanent Off-Campus Centers in Norco and Moreno Valley and South of Sun City (June 1988)

88-28 Annual Report on Program Review Activities, 1986-87: The Twelfth in a Series of Reports to the Legislature and the Governor on Program Review by Commission Staff and California's Public Colleges and Universities (June 1988)

ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges FEB 03 1989